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For Zion's Herald. THE ANTIQUITY OF TEMPERANCE. BY REV. D. DORCHESTER.

The history of intemperance reaches back to a very early period in the annals of the race. While the art of distillation is only about six centuries old, the practice of fermenting liquors may be traced to the infancy of time. The wicked and baneful custom of adulterating or drugging liquors, which by some is supposed to be a modern invention, also had its origin among the ancients. Homer, writing, as is generally supposed, more than one thousand years B. C., mentions very plainly this kind of liquor in the following extract:

Meanwhile, with genial joy to warm the soul, Bright Helen mixed the mirth-inspiring bowl, Temper'd with drugs of sovereign power to assuago The boiling bosom of tumultuous rage; To clear the clouded front of wrinkled care, And dry the tearful sluices of despair, Charmed with that virtuous draught, the exalted mind, All sense of wee delivers to the wind."

"The drugs so friendly to the joys of life,
Bright Helen learned from Thone's imperial wife,
Who swayed the sceptre where prolific Nile,
With various simples, clothes the fattened soll."

-Ody's Book IV.—Pope's Trans.

Not only in the early days of Greece and Rome, but also in the still more distant periods of the Hebrew Commonwealth, men introduced into their wines the most powerful and destructive drugs, and thus sought to regale themselves with the most dan-which came from God and elevates men to God. gerous dissipation. This was doubtless a legitimate consequence of the morbid and inordinate craving for more powerful stimulants, which had been developed by the use of the comparatively moderate supper and other occasions, or from the simple, fermented wine of Palestine and other countries of the

There can be no doubt that the wine which Noah drank must have contained something more than the juice of the grape. That alone, in those localities, his government,\* (the education of the Persian youth with only seven or eight per cent. of alcohol, would not being conducted in the severest principles of total have produced intoxication. It must therefore have abstinence) and his kingdom, as might be expected been drugged. And we venture the conjecture from being one of the smallest, soon became the that Ham performed this evil act, for the purpose greatest of that age, overpowering and subduing the of making his father drunk. The high character of great Babylonian Empire, which was then tottering Noah, a " perfect man," on which account he was selected to survive the flood, is strong evidence that he luxury. could not have done it. And the great curse pronounced upon Ham seems to imply that he had been Athens were placed under the strictest obligations of guilty of a greater offense than laughing at his temperance. If one of them was found drunk he father. It is highly probable, therefore, that not only was punished with death. This great disturber of the use of wine, but also the practice of drugging the reason and depraver of the heart was not allowed liquors prevailed before the flood, and that Ham had to invade this high court of Justice. The Spartans learned this wicked art of the corrupt antediluvians. were also distinguished for their abhorrence of in-

the character of Noah from a dark stain. It would be an interesting, though sad task to trace ished with great severity, and fathers taught their the origin and progress of the drinking usages of so- children to loath the sight of the drunken Helots. ciety through the different periods of human history. Plato excluded wine from his Model Republic until But it is sufficient for our present purpose to know the age of thirty, but allowed that it was useful in that the evil of drunkenness is as old as the nations. relieving the infirmities of age. Zelucus, the Locrian, It is hoary with age. It has been the conqueror of enacted a lawt punishing with death any man who conquerors, one of the greatest of despots, a most should drink wine, unless it was prescribed by a phyunrelenting and successful foe of human happiness, and a terrible scourge of mankind. It has long women from drinking any thing stronger than water, been ranked as one of the giant evils of the world ; And a Thracian king, Lycurgus, is said to have cut and the inquiry, how shall this great enemy be met and his sway abolished, is still regarded as a great to have enacted severe laws against the importation and momentous problem. It is with the history of of wine. According to Plato, the evil of intemperthe efforts for the removal of this evil that we are ance was entirely rooted out of ancient Sparta, there more particularly interested at this time. The earlier being no tippling house nor drinking association in movements we shall trace very briefly, but the later

taments, contain frequent and pointed warnings against intemperance. It has ever been regarded as one of "the lusts of the flesh," which war against God's spiritual kingdom. The Old Testament abounds in examples of temperance. The patriarchs Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, are transmitted to us as men of abstemious habits. Hagar, when sent by Abraham, against her will, into the wilderness, received from him bread, and a bottle, not of wine, but of water. The priests were commanded\* to "drink no wine nor strong drink," neither they nor their sone with them, and it was enjoined as " a statute forever throughout their generations." The reason which was them by the hand of Moses."

ples for imitation. In such high esteem were they held that Jeremiah says of them (Lam. iv. 7,) petual infamy. "They were purer than snow, they were whiter than milk, they were more ruddy in body than rubies,

mother "drank no wine nor strong drink," and he was set apart to be "a Nazarite unto God from the cess, degenerated from the habits of their fathers, be womb, to the day of his death." (Jud. xiii. 4-7.) It came dissolute, effeminate, and fell in pieces. is a fact of great significance and value that this mighty man was a total abstinence man, of the strictest kind. Samuel was a temperance man. He too was devoted to God as a Nazarite from his infancy. (1 Sam. i. 11.) The Rechabites were temperance men. Jonadab their father was a man of exalted piety. Living in a very wicked age, this godly man determined to guard those over whom he possessed an influence from the evils of intoxication, which, at a wise and temperate monarch. "In the diet of that time, had become very prevalent among the Panderborn (A. D. 777) he gave a constitution to his Jewish nation. They appear to have followed the nobles, conferring on many privileges of great value, counsels of their father; for, on one occasion, when wine was placed before them and they were bidden sully, by drunkenness, that which they had obtained to drink, they replied, "We will drink no wine: for by valor and services of a high order." Soldiers Jonadab, the son of Rechab our father commanded were commanded not to persuade or force their comus, saying ye shall drink no wine, neither ye, nor rades to drink. The elder portion of community your sons forever." "We have obeyed the voice of were required to set an example of abstinence to the Jonadab, the son of Rechab our father, in all that he hath charged us, to drink no wine all our days, we, virtues of their seniors." He forbade the drinking of our wives, our sons, nor our daughters." (Jer. xxxv. of healths. The clergy were brought under special

Daniel was a temperance man. While occupying inside of a tavern. a position of great honor at the court of Babylon, he refused to eat "the king's ment," or to drink of Cyprian in Africa. Justinian. Boniface Archbishop of many, under those circumstances, would have yielded. siastical dignitaries raised their voices against this But not so with Daniel. - He was a tectotaler, and he great evil. King Edgar enacted a law restricting made a particular request of "the prince of the eunuch's" that he might not be required " to defile himself" with those things.

John the Baptist was a temperance man. It was

Illiad, Book vi., Pope's Tr

and making his paths straight, " that he should drink neither wine nor strong drink." Timothy was a temperance man; for St. Paul said to him, (1 Tim. v. 23,) "Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine often infirmities." Timothy was a cold water man, not in the habit of ed to be recommended to use it. St. Paul was a temperance man, or he would not have recommended Timothy to use wine for the special purpose of a medicine. Further, he says, (1 Tim. iii. 3,) that evil, but who also have endeavored to abolish it, albishops and deacons should "not be given to wine;" and of drunkards, that they "shall not inherit the kingdom of heaven." (1 Cor. vi. 10.) He also exhorts his brethren to " walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness," etc. (Rom. xiii. 13.)

walked in lasciviousness, lusts, excess of wine, revelings, banquetings," etc. Thus, we see, that in the most remote periods, when drunkenness had such mighty influence, there were those who inculcated and practised the strictest principles of temperance. Neither temperance nor total abstinence is novel, either in precept or example. They are both as old as intemperance, and are the legitimate outgrowths of that system of religion,

Peter was a temperance man. In 1 Pet. iv. 3, he

says, "For the time past of our life may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles when we

EXAMPLES OF TEMPERANCE FROM PROFANE

HISTORY. Cyrus was a temperance man. He was educated in habits of abstinence, and when a mere lad, being article of pure wine. Hence the may-sec, or min- asked at a festival given by his grandfather Astyages, sawk, (mixture), of the ancient Hebrews, a kind of why he did not drink of the wine, he responded that liquor of highly intoxicating properties, and very he feared there was poison in the cup. He was different from the pure juice of the grapes, which asked why he thought so. He answered by referring were squeezed or pressed specially for the Paschal to their conduct. "You all sing so strangely; and without attending to the sirger, you declared that he sang divinely; then every one relating exploits of same climate, which contained only seven or eight his own strength, you rose and commenced to dance without order or measure, for you could not keep upright," etc., etc. (Cyropædia, Book 1) These principles grew with his years, were carried out into under the enervating influence of drunkenness and

The members of the council of Areopagus at These conjectures are very probable, and also relieve temperance, and their plain and abstemious diet. Under the stern laws of Lycurgus, tippling was punsician. The Massilians had a law which pr up all the vines in his kingdom by the roots, and also

ny village or town.

Homer puts noble temperance sentiments in the lips of some of his heroes. For instance, Hector's The Scriptures, both of the Old and the New Tes- reply to his mother, who urged him to refresh him

"Far hence be Bacchus' gifts, the chief rejoined; Inflaming wine, pernicious to mankind, Unnerves the limbs, and dulls the noble mind." § The tragical end of Elpenor, after a drunken debauch, is thus described:

"A vulgar soul
Born but to banquet, and to drain the bowl. He, hot and careless, on a turret's height,
With sleep repaired the long debauch of night;
The sudden tumult stirred him where he lay,
And down he hastened, but forgot his way;
Full headlong from the roof the sleeper fell,
And snapped the spinal joint, and waked in hell."

This great poet somewhere attributes the immor assigned for this statute is very significant of the tality of the gods to the fact that they drink no wine manner in which God regarded the use of wine as a The early inhabitants of Macedon and Rome, like beverage ;-" that ye may put difference between many other States in their infancy, were distingushed boly and unboly, and between unclean and clean. for temperance. According to Pliny, the vine was And that ye may teach the children of Israel not much cultivated by the Romans until about one all the statutes which the Lord hath spoken unto hundred and fifty years before Christ; and up to that time, drunkenness was of very rare occurrence. The Nazarites were temperance men. For we Milk was then chiefly used as a libation to the gods. read (Num. vi. 1-3,) "And the Lord spake unto Women were then punished for drinking wine, in the Moses, saying, speak unto the children of Israel, and same manner as for adultery, i. e. by death; it besay unto them, when either man or woman shall sep- ing alleged that wine was an incentive to lewdness, arate themselves to vow the vow of a Nazarite, to Pliny relates at large in his Natural History, (Book separate themselves unto the Lord; he shall separate | xiv. chap. 13) the case of Ignatius Maecons, who himself from wine and strong drink, and shall drink killed his wife for drinking wine, and was pardoned no vinegar of wine, or vinegar of strong drink, neither for the deed by the Romans. The Roman Censon shall he drink any liquor of grapes, nor eat moist was required to be a man of abstemious habits, and These men were teetotalers. They it was also his duty to punish drunkenness with great were intended to be emblems of purity, lofty exam- severity. In those early times drunken senators were expelled from the Senate and branded with per-

> Such was the early history of Rome, Macedon Greece, Persia, and many other nations. Their foun dations being laid under the influence of such discipline, they grew to be great and mighty nations. But, in their prosperity, they forgot the secret of their suc-

Mohammed inculcated abstinence from wine as a positive and invariable duty; and, to this day, the lisciples of this great imposter, the barbarous Kurd, the lawless Bedouin, the Bosnian, the Druse, the Tartar, and the Turk, rigidly abstain from this beverage, to the great reproach of their Christian cotem

injunctions and liabilities, being punished for going

The early Fathers of the church found it necessary surrounded by many blandishments and seductions, to restrain their members from intemperance. St. "the wine which he drank." (Dan. i. 8.) How Mentz, Basil the Great, St. Ambrose and other eccle-

ples might be given from the history of these countries, though generally by feeble and superficial means.

See the shadows now are stealing
Slowly down the mountain's breast;
Hark! the turret bells are pealing
Cheerily the hour of rost.
Now the mellow daylight closes;
All the world from toil reposes;
Every breeze has sunk and died,

O'er the vale the mists are creeping; Chanting hiveward wends the be Chanting hiveward wends are bee,
One by one the stars are peeping
Through the welkin tranquilly.
Marmuring, like a child a dreaming,
Starlight on its ripples gleaming,
Through the mead the brook doth glide, In the solemn eventide,

O, how sweet, at day's declining, 'Tis to rest from earth-born care; Gazing on those far worlds shining, Dublin University Magazine.

LETTER FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Steamer Pilot Bay, Neuse River, Aug. 11, 1862. A former letter gave you a brief account of my first visit to Roanoke Island, and of the colored Methodist Church that had grown up there among the people, with scarcely any external encouragement, until it had reached a position of considerable efficiency. I stroyed. It is when contemplating questions like am now returning from a second visit to the same place, and propose to continue the subject.

The organization that was effected during my visit n June, and the regular appointment as preacher-in charge of the brother to whom Providence had already assigned that duty, made the church far more united and harmonious, and a gracious ingathering of souls has followed. Most of these converts had not received the ordinance of baptism, and the same was true of a large number who had been added to the church previous to my first visit. There were also a great many parents who had long desired to consecrate their offspring to the Saviour by the same hal lowed ordinance. To meet these demands was one portant object of my late visit.

Sabbath afternoon was set apart for this purpose when I baptized by sprinkling 117 children and 95 adults; by immersion, 11 adults; in all 223 baptisms. This excludes a number who desired to offer themselves, but were not deemed proper candidates, as considerable caution in this matter was found neces-

While on our way from the church to the Sound, after we had finished the baptisms by sprinkling at the former place, a storm arose, which under other ces would probably have interrupted the opportunity would not arise within three months, it vas determined to adhere to the original plan. The rain continued to increase, however, making it neces sary for me to cover my Discipline while reading the baptismal service. Quite a wind arose, making the waves of Croaton Sound rather angry for so narrow passage in an inland sea. The incessant peals of impart a solemn grandeur to the scene, which, it must confessed, some of its other features did not fully sustain. The rain was at its height at the time for night be said to have been baptized "in the cloud and in the sea," according to Paul. On the whole the scene was a memorable one. Whether it was as appropriate as the one that had just passed within the

uiet of the church, is another question. The love feast was an occasion of thrilling inte rich intervals which abound in their simple and singular melodies, and of the deep emotion, vivid imagery, and the ardent and simple forms of expression, that characterize their love feast testimonies. Like many others, I have frequently attempted in our camp came so deeply interested in the exercises as to forget to count. I tried the same experiment here with the operations of nature? same success. I have also attempted often to remember some of the more striking expressions, but as soon as I get one partially fixed in my memory, another teach science, nor metaphysics. I have therefore and another call off my attention from the first, and always admired the eagerness with which the advotogether to record afterwards, amid such a profusion of scripture on this subject and inserted that, as Bro welve conversions having been reported at one meet-

miles from the colored colony. I found them ready ecomplishing anything in matters either of education the pleasures of liberty. The common inference that s the case.

The church in which I preached there is of about nature," that had " taken away " Job's blessings, ar marshy than the rest, it may readily be imagined that to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service

ciety at the South, that there has been a bitter jeal-ousy between the two classes of the oppressed, far more powerful than the dislike that either entertain towards their oppressors, and rendering it impractica-that they may be "explained" on another theory,

and divines, to keep sober at all times, allowing them subjection by arraying one class of them against the no redress for any injury done them in a state of in- other. It is to be feared that this jealousy between case of Watson, Wesley, Dwight, Dick. Haine and uated at Amherst; a sprightly and talented youth, toxication. By a law of Constantine II., of Scotland, the colored people and the poor whites is not diminpassed at Scone, A. D. 861, death was declared to be ishing. Even those of the poor whites who support the panishment for drunkenness. Many other exam- the government and desire the maintenance of the Union, are generally bitterly hostile to the emancipausing wine; if he had been he would not have need- all of which facts show that temperance, and even tion policy of the administration. Many of them claim abstinence, have always commended themselves to to be opposed to slavery, but they are "colonizationthe wise and good, and that there have been noble men in every age, who have not only withstood this opposed to any system of emancipation which leaves those in the country whom they regard as their natural

Perfectly aware that something in the old state of affairs has been a source of injury to them, they ascribe it to the presence of the blacks, who have performed the labor to which they think they were themelves entitled, thus charging their sufferings upon their fellow-sufferers instead of upon those under whose oppression both classes have grouned. If some plan had ever been proposed to drive both slavehold-ers and slaves from the land, I think it might have een very popular with the poor whites at any time. On the other hand the prejudices of the colored, against the poor whites, lead them to talk very slightingly of the professed loyalty of any of the latter class, to echo the untrue assertions of many of their friends at the North who declare that there is no loyalty at the South except among the colored people, and to class every one with secessionists who labors for the good of this portion of community, or who expresses or manifests any particular regard for their

The only practicable way that I know of to do away with this mutual hostility is by preaching to both classes the gospel of peace. That some means should eventually produce a greater harmony of feeling between these two classes of society is evidently of the utmost importance. This is one of a class of difficulties connected with the present struggle that military power is utterly incompetent to deal with, and the magnitude of which will appear more clearly as soon as the military power of the rebellion is de these that we recall our early instructions that taught us that there is a power stronger than the sword, and with Mrs. Browning anticipate the hour, when

" Drums and battle cries Go out in music of the morning star— And soon we shall have thinkers in the place Of fighters; each found able as a man To strike electric influence through a race Unstayed by city wall or barbican."

For Zion's Herald. THE CONNECTION OF GOD WITH THE OP-ERATIONS OF MATERIAL NATURE." MORE LIGHT WANTED.

The articles of Bro. Noon with the above caption in the last two numbers of the Herald, have attracted my attention, and their perusal has deeply interested me They refer to thoughts which have occasionally occupied my mind, and speculating on which, I have come very near being a heretic-that is, if Bro. Noon's views are correct. As it is, I am not yet prepared to give up my opinions without further information and deeper conviction. I do not propose to argue the points at issue, nor even to undertake a refutation of Bro. Noon's arguments. The latter are generally well put, and conveyed in a kind and candid spirit.

which may go far to settle the dispute in my mind. In the first place I do not quite understand whether my friend holds that matter is inert, as in his second article, or that it is not inert, as in his first, where he intimates that Des Cartes was the originator of this doctrine. If "Inertia," as Bro. N. says, "is a property of matter patent to all," can the contradictory. a dynamic property (my brother calls it a dynamic force, which is perhaps tautological,) exist at the same time? I also wish to inquire whether, admitting the impropriety of referring the momentum of a body, say in gravitation, to the immediate action of God, I am to regard it as due, as he makes it in one sentence, to the attraction of the earth, or, as be puts it in another, to its "own inherent property?" I understand Bro. Noon correctly, he admits that no body can move itself, and that one body can move another "only under certain conditions and in cer-I wish I could convey some idea to your minds of the tain directions." Now who or what supplies these conditions and makes these adjustments? Is it matter or mind? Excluding all those operations in which inferior intelligence may be present, does nature, or chance, or God make the conditions and furnish the adjustments? And if there be needed a super-natural power to furnish the conditions, does or take part. So far as I can recollect, I invariably be- does it not amount to very much the same thing as the immediate and active presence of God in all the I understand very well that the Bible won't afford

o on. How any one can collect these expressions cates of Bro. Noon's theory ruled out the evidence f them, is a problem I cannot solve. If I were a first N. says, "every statement in that holy book supposed lass reporter I should try some time to give you a full to teach that God operates immediately in all the ecount of one of these meetings verbatim, but I ap- changes of nature, admits of an easy and satisfactory rehend the best reporters would prefer some less se- explanation on another theory of natural operation. vere test of their powers than chain lightning or an Ordinarily I do not approve of explaining away the African love feast. The revival is still going on, Scriptures, but this is an extra-ordinary case, and I heartily approve of either explaining away the almost g the day before I left.

Monday evening I preached to the congregation of or else of ignoring the Bible altogether. Still, I rhites at the south part of the island, about eight would further inquire whether, without attempting to reconcile scripture and science, (or rather metaphyso come out to hear preaching, but with little hope of | ical philosophy,) it is wholly safe to use certain passages of scripture " without note or comment?" religion. It is quite natural, perhaps, that the dis- instance, ought I, as I have done this very day, standcouragements of the times should render this class ing by the coffin of a little child, to say without exthe latter have more native energy than the former, Job evidently under the influence of the " Cartesian may be correct, but it hardly follows from the pre- philosophy" in making this statement? Ought he ises. Any race is more hopeful and energetic when not to have understood, and ought we not to "exits advantages are increasing than when the opposite claim," that it was the devil and the Sabeans, and the wind and the lightning and other " operations of the size of a large school-house at the North, but is entirely destitute of ceiling, plastering, or paint.

Three of seven windows are entirely gone, and of the way, but the Lord directeth his steps?" Will it do rest about half of the panes of glass are missing. As to say "He sendeth the springs into the valleys, that portion of the island is even lower and more which run among the hills, . . . He causeth the grass t has a large class of inhabitants which would crowd man," etc.? Or this: " Whatsoever the Lord pleased, into so open a building as soon as lights made their that did he in heaven and in earth, in the seas and appearance. If I should estimate my congregation in all deep places. He causeth the vapor to ascend that night at 10,000 it would hardly be extravagant, from the ends of the earth; he maketh lightnings for though less than one hundred of them were human the rain; he bringeth the wind out of his treasures?"

Ought we not to be careful, in view of the recent upon the desk which I occupied, of course that was the point around which they all collected in the greatest numbers. I should hardly want to confess that all the exercises of worship that night were diversified of each hair of the human head? Will it not conby the unclerical business of slaughtering mosquitoes and other insects, but if the charge should ever be made I should have to plead guilty. If any of my band of God, if it comes at all; or to teach our children brethren think they can avoid the necessity, let them that God made them, instead of attributing their try the experiment in the same place and under the creation to second causes? Inasmuch as these expressions, and so many like them as to comprise a

large proportion of the Bible, are liable to convey an

Paul and Isaiah and Solomon and David and Moses? all our first class schools and colleges, when teaching natural science, unhesitatingly teach the dynamic force (?) of matter;" and that nearly all the eminent naturalists in the world accept the doctrine? My acquaintance is so limited I must ask Bro. Noon to specify. Does he know of half a dozen eminent cientists, (not metaphysicians) outside of Germany,

who hold the new doctrine ?-eminent, I mean, like Prof. Silliman of Yale College, Prof. Cooke of Harvard; like Agassiz, Whewell and Herschel; none of whom certainly adhere to the opposite. And does he know of any one eminent physician anywhere, who dvocates the views presented by himself, who is not pantheist or atheist? And does he know, or has T. Tewksbury, ever modest and firm, one whom all e ever heard of any one who commenced his jour- his classmates could trust and love. ney to pantheism or atheism by adopting the theory of the immediate divine agency? On the other hand, is not the denial of the active presence of a college days. Now, in their maturity, there are no personal God in the operations of nature a logical and legitimate preliminary to a denial of his personal

esence anywhere? These are some of the few questions suggested by he reading of Bro. Noon's articles. If I could get them satisfactorily answered it would remove many difficulties in my mind, and reconcile many apparent GEO. M. STEELE. Fitchburg, Aug. 15, 1864.

HOW TO LIVE.

He liveth long who liveth well!
All other life is short and vain.
He liveth longest who can tell
Of living most for heavenly gain. He liveth long who liveth well!

Waste not thy being; back to Him
Who freely gave it, freely give:
Else is that being but a dream;
'Tis but to be, and not to live.

Be wise, and use thy wisdom well, How first he lived, then spoke, the true. Be what thou seemest; live thy creed; Hold up to earth the torch divine. Be what thou prayest to be made; Let the great Master's steps be thine.

Fill up each hour with what will last; Buy up the moments as they go. The life above, when this is past, Is the ripe fruit of life below

Sow truth, if thou the true would'st reap; Who sows the false shall reap the vain. Erect and sound thy conscience keep; From hollow words and deeds refrain.

VACATION MEMORIES .- No. 2.

BY CHARLES ADAMS, D.D. my college days I used to ride into Brunswic the stage coach of olden time. Now, for the firs time, I was borne thither in the rail cars, which pass through the heart of the town on their way further

Two of our classmates were at the denot, looking for any old faces that might appear for the gathering. These were Pike and Fuller. Pike is, and has been for many years, the highly respected and useful Congregational pastor of Rowley, Mass. He was the reruiting agent, so to speak, and captain of our assembly. He, on his own authority I believe, had, months beforehand, dispatched missives to every one of us, heery aspect-a heart big enough to embrace, in its warm affections, all his classmates specially, and the whole world besides generally, and withal marked by fine scholarship and abilities, he is an excellent specimen of a Christian friend, and seemed just the one to act as master of ceremonies for this great occasion.

Fuller surprised me as much as any one of my beloved classmates. In college be was distinguished for so briety, diligence and good scholarship, yet he always rovoked me, that being a friend to religion, he would ear little or no part in our religious things. He seemed willing that all the world should be pious and ealous, if they would leave him to his books and his studies. Punctiliously faithful to every college duty, e seemed religiously a cypher. But what a change had come over the spirit of this man! As I met him at the depot there was no immediate recognition. There he stood, a spare, elderly man, complexion rather pale and delicate, dressed with the utmost neatness, presenting the tout ensemble of a genuine entleman. Yet it was not Fuller, but another man. it was immediately apparent that some mighty influence had pervaded, and in no mean sense, had transfigured him. He who thirty years ago seemed shut up with himself and his studies, was now marvelously communicative, and his speech and conver sation were mainly of Christ and things heavenly. There was nothing of what is sometimes termed religious cant, but a sort of genial flow of elevated and inworldly sentiment. He was now a gentleman of fortune, had spent about twenty years in the South, in the business of banking, and had, a few years previous to our meeting returned to the North, bearing with him a substance of much more than one hundred thousand dollars. With his fortune he seemed to have retired from business-was pleasantly settled in New Jersey-not as a worldling, but as one of Christ's

good stewards, to accomplish, with the means he had acquired, the utmost for the upbuilding of the kingdom of God.

And thus at the depot we four met, and recognized, and grasped, and embraced each other; and arm in arm passed up to our place of rendezvous. We were among the earliest, and there, as we sat and conversed, the boys" as they arrived, came in one after another along that remembered day. Such a day I never saw before, and shall not see the like again. In a few instances as one appeared, there would be some mark by which he would be recognized. In other instances, there would be absolutely no sign. Men front, in profile, and whatever other way I might, cape the same predicament. I remember the eyes that were surveying, in utter doubt, a large, bearded who seemed to them to have missed his way when he turned in hither.
I remember all this amusing confession; and I re-

member, too, the shouts, the laughter, the shakings, and all the rough and gladsome salutations and greetings when the dimness and the doubts were gone, and we stood revealed to each other. Then we were at once a band of brothers. If in the olden time there had ever been a variance or bickering, a solitary distrust or dislike, all such were deeply—deeply

predicted of this great reformer, to whom was confided the task of "preparing the way of the Lord fided the task of "preparing the way almost all the eminent theologians not only since partially eccentric, yet of sterling principle, and in Des Cartes' time, but back as far as Augustine and after time, a disciple and a minister. There was Charles Duren, also my room-mate-the youngest of Here are two or three questions. Is it a fact that his class-always studious and punctual and good. Seminary-childlike, scholarly, generous-then and now one of the beautiful spirits of earth. There was Ebenezer G. Parsops, marked by a certain sweet simplicity of character, and whose countenance seemed always luminous with beauty and content. There was John Pike, already noticed. There was William T. Savage, an inveterate reader, young, yet always

even and serene, and always true. There was Edwin Seabury, a youth without guile, every one's friend, rhom accept the dynamic theory, and all but one of and one of the sweet singers of our Israel. There

All these nine are Congregational ministers; and I have, above, glanced at them as they were in their men more reliable and true, and there is no one of them but will have proved a blessing to his race. The same may be written of two other excellent men and ministers that were absent, Samuel Shapley and Alfred Goldsmith.

William H. Allen, I did not name among the ministers, though he is said to have nobly stood in place of one, during his able administration at Girard College, where no clergyman must ever come. In college Allen was not a Christian, yet while second to none in his class in scholarship, he was one of those high-minded and generous young men who never fail to command the respect and affection of their associates. He became a Christian soon after graduation, and has passed all the intervening years as an educator, a calling in which, as a matter of course, he was

Allen, as well as Fuller, is, I believe, a gentleman of fortune, and had, a short time previous to our meeting, retired to private life. And what a pity! Must those splendid abilities, that ripe scholarship, that noble spirit, all be hidden as under a bushel, amid these coming and magnificent years!

Nathan Weston and Nathaniel Whitmore are the lawyers, and John Cummings and Isaac Palmer the physicians among my classmates, each of whom except the last named, was present; and perhaps none entered with greater interest than they into the joyous festivities of that grand anniversary.

Five of our class who graduated were in their graves, one of whom, Rev. James Means, sunny, beautiful and good, had passed away a few weeks previous to our meeting. Two others, if report was true, would better have been also buried, being participants in this most dastardly and foul rebellion. Thus I have written of the meeting and the men. Would it interest any one to hear of the doings?

beyond the partition intervening between this world and the deep realms of eternity, not one among the millions who cross the river comes back to tell. Gladly would be weigh anchor and explore the unknown and deep ocean above or before him. Imagination plumes Ler wings and crosses the precipice of death, and wanders far beyond life's restless waters, where eye hath not seen nor foot traveled, but soon comes ordering us to be punctual to time and place, with valise and saddle bags; and the command came with the force of his hage warm nature. A most capall the force of his huge, warm nature. A most capital fellow always was that Pike. Large of stature—
of free and easy and sprightly gait, luminous and syllable which would direct him to the heavenly camp

syllable which would direct him to the heavenly camp beyond the closely bending arch.

He looks upon the moon, as she like a ship of fire cleaves her nightly passage across the upper deep, but she throws overboard no message, displays no signals, telling us where loved ones have gone. But, thank Heaven, amid man's anxiety, while he wonders and looks to the glow worms of earth for light and and looks to the glow-worms of earth for light and wisdom, God places within his grasp the Bible. He wisdom, God places within his grasp the Diole. He no longer sails upon a chartless sea; it teaches us of its author, God himself; and of man, how he rebelled and opened the flood-gates of misery and woe upon our world; how Jesus Christ, to shut those gates of death, interposed between man and his Father's insulted law, and gave his life, the innocent for the insulted law, and gave his life, the innocent for the guilty, and with his own precious blood quenches the fires of God's indignation and wrath, while from the mountain of crucifixion he shouts: Let the sinner live! My soul says, glory, glory, glory, for redemption through Jesus' blood and the cross. Yes, the Bible is the only map and chart of the celestial city, a telescope revealing to us the upper world, and the only star by which man can navigate the stormy sea of life and gain the port of eternal bliss.

C. W. SWITT.

BY MARY H. C. BOOTH. There are poems unwritten and songs unsung, Sweeter than any that ever were heard; Poems that wait for an angel tongue, Songs that but long for a Paradise bird.

Poems that ripple through lowest lives;
Poems unnoted and hidden away
Down in the souls where the beautiful thrives,
Sweetly as flowers in the airs of the May. Poems that only the angels above us, Looking down deep in our hearts may behold Felt, though unseen, by the beings who love us, Written on lives, all in letters of gold. Sing to my soul the sweet song that thou livest!
Read me the poem that never was penned;
The wonderful idyl of life that thou givest
Fresh from thy spirit, O beautiful friend!

THE TWO STRANGERS IN CHURCH.

"Who are those two young ladies dressed in mourning who sat in the corner near you?" inquired Mrs. Ashby of a lady who passed her pew just as the Sabbath morning service was closed. "They seem to be strangers," she continued, "and I haven't seen any one speak to them."

"They are not exactly strangers," said Mrs. Ashby's friend, "though I dare say they were never in church here before. Don't you remember a small, thin-faced woman who sat in that same corner for a few Sabbaths some three months ago, and always looked so forlorn and timid? She was their mother, and the name of the family is H.—. She's dead now, I hear, and better off, I've no doubt. These girls and their father teased her to death, it is said about her religion and church-going, for she would always come to church as long as she was able. But she's gone at last, and I wonder what sent them here."

"Perhaps the Lord has sent them," thought airs.
Ashby, as ber informant bastened down the asile, and
left her still standing at the door of her pew: She recalled the pale face of the mother, to whom she had
once or twice spoken a kind word, and whose absence
from church after a few Sabbaths' attendance had
been accounted for by her reported removal from the

She gave them a pleased look of recognition before the services commenced, and as soon as they were ended she went directly to them. Greeting them cordially, she explained the cause of her failure to call upon them, and told them that she particularly regretted it, because she was anxious to secure them as members of a young ladies' class which met weekly at her own house for the study of the Scriptures. She asked them to think of the proposal for a day or two, and she would see them about it during the week, if Providence permitted.

To Sarah and Ellen, Mrs. Ashby was the good Samaritan. They had been trained by their father in his own hard and bitter unbelief. The sorrowful and feeble mother whom they had just buried was scarcely a parent to them, she having married their father

ly a parent to them, she having married their father after they were nearly grown to maturity. She was a Christian, but too timid by nature, and soon too ill, to make her influence for good decided and efficient. The father and daughters laughed at her Bible reading and psalm-singing, and utterly refused to join her in attendance at church. Finding herself sorely dis-appointed in the character and temper of the family with which she had too hastily connected herself, she

oon sank into the grave.

Not till then did those thoughtless girls realize what they had done. The fear and hesitation of the hitherto timid woman in her dying hour gave place to Christian fortitude and even triumph. Her eyes saw truth with gospel clearness; her lips were fearless in declaring and enforcing it. The deluded daughters were touched at once with conviction and remorse. Under the influence of these feelings they readily promised their dying mother to attend on public worhip, and to seek their own salvation and that of their

So it was they came to the house of God; it was indeed "the Lord" who had "sent them." But the preaching they heard that first Sabbath was little calculated to stimulate or encourage them. The cold, lifeless sermon fell like lead on their awakened consciences. And when they met from those around them in church only an indifferent glance or a curious stare, they were ready to say, "No man careth for my soul." They would have gone home repelled and discouraged, but for the Christian faithfulness and sympathy of Mrs. Ashby. The tender love which glistened in her eye and made itself felt in the pressure of her hand, her unaffected interest in their welfare, and the almost motherly kindness of her man-So it was they came to the house of God; it was

She visited them, as she promised, and soon won their confidence. They joined her Bible class, and diligently studied the word of God. It was not long ere they gave satisfactory evidence of genuine conversion; and now, under the wise training of Mrs. Ashby, who has become their trusted household-counselor, they are seeking, by the beauty and order of a Christian home, as well as by direct prayer and effort, to win their father to the Saviour.

God bless the disciples who "care for souls," and multiply their number a hundred fold.

THE EFFICIENT MEN.

It is a fact of history and of observation, that all efficient men, while they have been men of compre-hension, have also been men of detail. I wish it would be possible to produce as high an example of this twofold character among the servants of God and benevolence in these times, as we have in that fiery prodigy of war and conquest, who in the beginning of the present century desolated Europe. Napoleon was the most effective man in modern times—some will say of all times. The secret of his character was, that while his plans were more vast, more various, and, of course, more difficult than those of other men, he had the talent, at the same time, to fill them up with perfect promptness and precision, in every particular of execution. His vast and daring plans would have been visionary in any other man; but with him every vision flew out of his brain, a chariot of iron; hecause it was filled up in all the matricular. Indeed, how deep the mystery which enshrouds the world of mankind when away from God and the instructions of his word. Man finds himself upon the earth a strange being, playing a strange part; he has been created, he knows not for what purpose, or by whom; and after a few years of toil, want and disappointment he finds himself upon the brink of death, which is a strange were together only one word of the particular of execution. His vast and daring plans would have been visionary in any other man; but with him every vision flew out of his brain, a chariot of iron; because it was filled up, in all the particular of execution. His vast and daring plans would have been visionary in any other man; but with him every vision flew out of his brain, a chariot of execution, to be a solid and compact framework in every part. His armies were together only one word of the particular of execution. His vast and daring plans would have been visionary in any other man; but with him every vision flew out of his brain, a chariot of execution, to be a solid and compact framework in every part. His armies were together only one word of his brain, a chariot of execution, to be a solid and compact framework in every part. in his eye. The wheeling of every

or brain. Numbers, spaces, times, were all distinct in his eye. The wheeling of every legion, however remote, was mentally present to him. The tramp of every foot sounded in his ear. The numbers were always supplied, the spaces passed over, the times met, and so the work was done.

The nearest moral approximation I know of was Paul the Apostle. Paul had great principles, great plans, and a great enthusiasm. He had the art, at the same time, to bring his great principles into a powerful application to his own conduct, and to all the common affairs of all the disciples in his churches. He detected every want, understood every character; set his guards against those whom he distrusted; kept all his work turning in a motion of discipline; prompted to every duty. You will find his epistles distinguished by great principles; and, at the same time, by a various and circumstantial attention to all the common affairs of life; and, in that, you have the secret of his efficiency. There must be detail in every great work. It is an element of effectiveness, which no reach of plan, no enthusiasm of purpose can dispense with.

Thus if a man conceives the idea of becoming em-

can dispense with.

Thus, if a man conceives the idea of becoming em-Thus, if a man conceives the idea of becoming eminent in learning, but cannot toil through the million of little drudgeries necessary to carry him on, his learning will be soon told. Or, if a man undertakes to become rich, but despises the small and gradual advances by which wealth is ordinarily accumulated, his expectation will, of course, be the sum of his riches. Accurate and careful detail, the minding of common occasions and small things, combined with general scope and vigor, is the secret of all the efficiency and success in the world.—Dr. Bushnell.

The use of money has come in modern society to be test of character. As men use money, they use everything, and everybody. If they are honest and a test of character. As men use money, they use everything, and everybody. If they are honest and equitable in that, they will be honest and equitable in other things. If not, not. The intense and universal pursuit of society, it follows that men will manifest in it what manner of spirit they are of. The eagerness it what manner of spirit they are of. pursuit of society, it follows that men will manifest in it what manner of spirit they are of. The eagerness with which they pursue "the main chance" absorbs all other feelings and desires. Even the eternal laws and ordinances of God, which have been established as a bulwark against the mad assaults of human passions, are no barrier to the master-passion. It may be that the test comes in a matter of mills, or of millsions; but whenever it comes, and however large or small the transaction is, how few comparatively out of the immense multitude engaged in business can lay their hand on their heart and say, "I have not over-reached or taken advantage, or put a cent into my pocket that was not honestly and clearly my own!" How few have so scrupulous a sense of honor and honesty, that they would no more overreach the government than their own brother! For besides the amazing ambition to get rich, another feeling comes into play. To gain the better of a man in a bargain is accounted amartness. The fillip of a great intellectual keenness is added to the love of money. There is something pseudiarly fascinating in being quicker, earlier, brighter, faster than your neighbor. It is not that you care seelved not to be beaten in a trial of wits. Thus it is that false intellectual pride often joins with the dominant passion of riches to trample the golden rules of honesty and fair dealing under foot. But in spite of all solicitations, how beautiful beyond compare is unswerving uprightness.—Christian Inquirer.

POOR RICHARD'S REASONS FOR BUYING UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

The other day we heard a rich neighbor say he had rather have railroad stocks than the U.S. stocks, for they paid higher interest. Just then poor Richard came up, and said that he had just bought some of Uncle Sam's three year's notes, paying seven and three-tenths per centinterest. My rich friend exclaimed, "You! I thought you had no money to buy with." "Yes," said Richard, "I had a little laid up, for you know it is well to have something laid up against a wet day, and I have kept a little of my earnings by me." Now Poor Richard is known to all the country round to be a very prudent and industrious, and withal, wise man; for Richard never learned anything he didn't know how to make use of, and his w'sdom at d prudence had become a proverb. So, when he took out his savings and bought the notes, more than one was surprised, and it was no wonder rich Mr. Smith asked why. So Poor Richard, in a very quiet humble way—for he never assumed anything—replied, "I suppose, Mr. Smith, you know a great deal better than I do what to do with money, and how to invest; for I never had much, and all I got I had to work hard for. But I have looked round a good deal upon my neighbors. But I have looked round a good deal upon my neighbors, and seen what they did with their money, and I will tell you some things I saw and what I thought of it. One very you some things I saw and what I thought of it. One very rich man was always dealing in money, and he made a great deal, but was never satisfied without high interest. So he lent most of his money to some people who he thought were very rich, at a very high rate; and he often told how much he got, till one day the people he lent to went to smash. He got back about ten cents on a dollar of his money. I know another old gentleman who had some bank stock and he went to the bank and got ten persent dividend. The President and everybedy said it was what did the old man do but sell his stock the next day! Why! why! said everybody. Because, it pays too much dividend. And in six months the bank went to smash. Now, that I know to be a fact. Well, Mr. Smith, you say railroad stocks are best, because they pay high dividends? Can you tell how long they will pay them? I like railroads. I helped to build one, and I go in for useful things. But I tell you what I know about them. One-third of the railroads don't pay any dividend, and two-thirds (and some of them cracked up, too.) do not pay as much as government stocks. Now that brings me to the much as government stocks. Now that brings me to the government securities, and I will tell you why I prefer them. I take it you will admit, Mr. Smith, that in the them. I take it you will admit, Mr. Smith, that in the long run the investment which is best should have these qualities: First, it should be perfectly secure; secondly, that the income should be uniform and permanent—not up one year and down the next; and thirdly, that it should be marketable, so when your wet day comes, and you want your money, you can get it back. And I think these notes or bonds have got these qualities more than any other kind of personal property you can name. Try it. "First, then, I have been looking into that great book you call the Census Statistics. I used to think it wasn't worth much; but since I began to study it, I tell you, I found out a good many things very useful for me to

worth much; but since I began to study it, I tell you, I found out a good many things very useful for me to know. I found out, by looking at the crops, and the factories and shipping, etc., that we [I don't mean the Rebel States) are making a thousand millions of dollars a year more than we spend. So you see that (since the Rebei States) are making a thousand millions of dellars a year more than we spend. So you see that (since the increase of debt isn't half that) we are growing rich instead of poorer, as John Bull and the croakers would have us think. Then the debt will be paid anyhow, no matter how long the war is. Besides, did you ever hear of a government that broke before the people did? Look into your big histories, Mr. Smith, and you will find the people break before the governments. Well, then, I call

tock perfectly secure. econdly, you want the income uniform and perma Well, I want you to take up a list of banks, rail roads, mines, insurance companies—anything you choose and tell me (honor bright now!) how many have paid a uniform income for ten or twenty years. Not one in a hundred, Mr. Smith, and you know it. "Now here is the government will pay you without varying a tittle. Now I like something that gives me my

varying a tittle. Now I like something that gives me my income every year.

"Thirdly, you want something which is marketable any day in the year. Now, if you will ask any bank President, he will tell you that government stocks are the only kind of property that is always saleable, because they will sell anywhere in the world.

"Now, Mr. Smith, this is why I put my little savings in government stocks. I canfess, too, that I wanted to help that dear old country, which is my home and my country." "I confess," said Mr. Smith, "I hadn't thought of all this. There is a good deal of sense in what you say, and I will go so far as to put two or three thousand dollars in United States stocks. It can do no harm."

We left Mr. Smith going towards the bank, and Poor Richard returning home, with that calm and placid ai which indicated the serenity of his disposition and the consciousness of doing right towards his country and hi

#### YARMOUTH CAMP MEETING.

Our second camp meeting at Yarmouth, Mass., he Our second camp meeting at Yarmouth, Mass., has just closed, and a most gracious and profitable meeting it was to many saints and sinners. Praise God! We found the grove in excellent condition; most of the stumps and stenes left last year had been removed, the roads had been graded, the preachers' stand had been paneled and finished, and several other improvements had been made. We think, without being invidious, that it is as convenient a place to hold a camp meeting as can be well found. It has not, indeed, the attractive surroundings that some other places have; but it is easy of access, and well provided with accommodations for holding a series of religious services. We were favored with dry weather during the meeting, and no public service was inreather during the meeting, and no public service was in

errupted by rain.

There were on the ground 121 tents, 36 of which were We had five large boarding tents, and well managed. Some of the family tents are neat wooden structures, but Some of the family tests are not wooden structures, but not costly. The attendance during the meeting was somewhat larger than last year. There were present on the Sabbath between 6000 and 7000 people; about 4000 of them heard the preaching before the stand, and with devout seriousness. The order of the meeting throughout was remarkable, and especially on the Sabbath. I never spent so quiet a Sabbath on the camp ground before. This was awing to these things: The not permitting of railroad and to come on the ground; the presence an services of influential official men well known in these r ions, and the gracious religious influence felt at the publ

rvices.

The spirit of the meeting was most excellent. Both reachers and people were animated by an earnest desire of do good and get good. The meeting began, continued, to do good and get good. The meeting began, continued, and ended in the spirit. The preaching was direct, ferveut and powerful, and aimed for immediate results in the sanctification of bolievers and the salvation of souls; and it was never better attended. The public prayer meetings before the stand were well sustained and eminently successful. The prayer meetings in the tents were seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. A large number of believers were wholly sanctified, backsliders reclaimed, and sinners converted. Over 78 professed to have found pardon and peace with God through Christ. Dr. Palmer and wife arrived on Friday, and by their mayers and efforts kept up the tone of the meeting, and prayers and efforts kept up the tone of the meeting, ed interest and success the Sabbath the majority of the people returned home and yet Monday was one of the most successful days the meeting, and a large number of souls were save. The love feast in the evening was a blessed season, showed that the people of God could not only testify h word for Christ, but also by giving cheerfully to hearse.

ase.
The Camp Meeting Association had contracted a deb t was resolved to make an effort at the close of the le It was resolved to make an effort at the close of the love feast; the effort was made and the money was subscribed, in sums varying from \$5 to \$100. After which, thanks were publicly offered to God "that his people were able to offer so willingly after this sort," and the Doxology was sung. Many felt on that occasion that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." We need a little more land, so that there is still an opportunity for others to share in the same blessedness. In conclusion, many can truly say that this was one of the best meetings of the kind that they ever enjoyed in their life; and the most zealous hat they ever enjoyed in their life; and the most zeald Methodist Christian could not desire one where there w Methods more union, freedom and brothers with a more union, freedom and brothers of the God be all the glory, forever and ever!

WM. H. RICHARDS,
Associatio

Sceretary of the Camp Meeting Association, Mass., Aug. 23, 1864.

ASBURY GROVE CAMP MEETING.

The sixth, and the best, of the annual gatherings a is most delightful Feast of Tabernacles closed Saturday

The sixth, and the best, of the annual gatherings at this most delightful Feast of Tabernacles closed Saturday morning, August 20th. In saying as above, the Secretary feels that he runs no risk—in fact, the declaration is entitled to the henefit of quotation marks, masmuch as it is the identical phrase which dropped from the lips of all who expressed themselves at all on the subject.

To be a little specific: The order observable in every direction, day and night, was entirely unexceptionable, especially at night; and we often found ourselves in view of it asking what village or municipality in the country could boast of anything more desirable in that respect. One who has been for years most familiar with camp meetings remarked that he neither saw nor heard any trifling on the ground, which is much to say of so large and promiscuous a throng as gathered with us this year.

In the next place the attendance was decidedly larger than ever before by some thousands; and we confess never to have witnessed so grand and impressive a scene as that which met our gaze on the fourth day of the meeting, when it was estimated that some fourteen or fifteen thousand persons were present, and to accommodate which two public services were held simultaneously; and at both of them, that in front and the one in the rear of the preachers' house, immense throngs were most eagerly listening to the speaking and other exercises. of the preachers' house, immense throngs were mo-cagerly listening to the speaking and other exercises.

Once more, the devotional spirit prevailing seemed to as more than usually characteristic of the meeting by great deal. Not by any means would we intimate the there is not room for improvement, yes, great improve-

here is not room for improvement, yes, great im nent in this respect, but we never beheld so good ment in this respect, but we never benefit so good a star of things on the ground before; and we hope and expect to be able, the Lord sparing life, to say a similar good thing of this meeting next year. We do believe that this was owing not a little to the day of prayer for God's blessing on the meeting observed by many of the pastor and societies previous to the commencement of the meeting—a practice which we think is deserving of muc more extensive observance by God's people, in view of sive observance by God's people, in vie

the increasing importance which the camp meeting it is generally assuming.

As a direct result we believe there were more con-As a direct result we believe there were more conversions, and a deeper work of grace realized on the spo and the ground prepared for a much more liberal cultur of the Master's vineyard in the future of this year.

And, lastly, the victualing accommodations, we say constrained to say, were not only never, so well manage on this ground, but we doubt if they were ever bette managed anywhere. Smith, the famous Boston entere must look well to his laurels in this respect, or his chance for the post of Commissary General will be hotly contested by Bro. Geo. N. Noyes, who had the exclusion management of this department. An intensely earne you of thanks to the Association was passed on the

tentmasters.

We conclude by saying that with the continued improvements contemplated by the Association, we believe the Assury Grove Camp Meeting is destined to become the best of all the good institutions of the kind in New England. May God's people more and more come to appreciate this extraordinary means of grace.

August 24.

E. A. Manning, Secretary.

THE MARTHA'S VINEYARD CAMP MEET-

appointment, on Tuesday the 16th instant, and closing on Monday evening, the 22d. We have been favored with good weather for the most of the time. Wesleyan Grove is still a great point of attraction, and the extent and beauty of the encampment are confessedly unequaled by any thing of the kind in this country; and as there is no similar institution in other countries, it is of course approximately. This meeting has been held, commencing ac of the encampment are confessedly unequated by any thing of the kind in this country; and as there is no similar institution in other countries, it is of coursesuperior to anything else of the kind on the globe. It is true, it is questionable whether all this should be said of it as of a camp meeting for religious purposes; for although it was such in the beginning, remained so for many years, and still retains its identity and sacredness, still the extensive arrangements, and the great outlay on tents and cottages, show that they are not designed simply as the temporary habitations for a week of religious worship. Nor are they used merely as such; many persons spend several weeks here, besides the week of the camp meeting. I do not speak of this as being wrong. I do not think it is. I think it is right, and a good thing, if persons having the time to spare from their husiness, take a vacation in the heated term, and sojurn here for awhile. Dwelling for a few weeks in this rural retreat, beneath the shade of these grand old oaks, hallowed by precious memories of the past, mingling with our friends, enjoying ourselves rationally and religiously too; who will pretend to say this is inconsistent with the sanctities of the place, even though the sojourners avail themselves of the excellent privileges of sea-bathing, and walking to quaff the invigorating sea breezes.

Is not health a blessing, which as Christians we are bound to preserve and promote? And even though business press us and we think we have not the time to spare,

orating sea breezes.

Is not health a blessing, which as Christians we are bound to preserve and promote? And even though business press us, and we think we have not the time to spare, should we not take the time for such a purpose, and that at a season when we most need relaxation and rest? Men—Christian men—who have the means, do take this season of the year for a vacation, and many without scruple go to Saratogā, Niagara Falls, or to some similar resort, from which they return with depleted wallets, and very likely, considering the kind of society they meet at such resorts, with, to say the least, no more religious principle and enjoyment than they went with. I of course admit that many have tents and cottages here who are not professors of experimental religion, and not a few who are not connected with Methodist congregations at home; but they are usually people of high respectability, of good morals and character. And coming to a place which they know is selected and held for religious purposes, they conform themselves to its prescribed rules, so that even during the weeks spent here before the time of the camp meeting proper, Christian people who are here are the controlling element in the society of the place, holding frequent evening prayer meetings, and having preaching on the holy Sabbath. How much better, then, for the Christian man, who can go somewhere to recruit his health, and as a respite from care, to come to such a place, aside from the privilege of the meeting proper, thus promoting both health and spirituality, than to go at four times the cost to either of the popular resorts named.

Then there is here the annual religious festival of about

named.

Then there is here the annual religious festival of abou Then there is here the annual religious festival of about a week. Here order reigns. The police are equal to any emergency; but to the praise of the people be it spoken, these officials have but little occasion for strong measures. Then the many excellent sermons, the earnest praying, the unsurpassed singing, are all soul inspiring. Many Christians receive great accessions to their spiritual strength. And some souls still are awakened and converted hero. And with the admission fresh upon our lips verted here. And with the admission fresh upon our lips that there is doubtless relatively, too great a tendency to rustication here, even on the part of Christians, and not enough, relatively, of earnest labor for the salvation of souls, yet is not this a more favorable place to bring men to Christ, and is there not far greater effort to that end here than in our communities at home? Yet notwithstanding all these God-given benefits and Christian efforts and surroundings and results, the Vineyard Camp Meeting is characterized, not alone by the enemies of the Methodists, as "a religious pic nic."

It is indeed a fact much deplored that we have no more converted; we wish that in this respect it were as in days

converted; we wish that in this respect it were as in days past, and as it still is at some other locations; but we past, and as it still is at some other locations; but we nevertheless demur at such an arraignment as the above, and beg the friends who attempt to make it, to consider whether their prejudice in favor of the meeting of the kind with which they are identified, has not superinduced a want of charity towards their brethren and friends who do here congregate from year to year, to worship the same God, and to promote the same cause. The camp meeting here this year has been essentially of the description I have given. The preaching has been of a higher order. The general religious character has been an improvement on late years. There have been some few conversions. The love feast was among the best. Dr. and Mrs. Palmer were with us several days, laboring as usual. Rev. Paul Townsend, Presiding Elder of Providence District, presided in his accustomed efficient manner. May great good be the result.

Edgartown, Mass., Aug. 24, 1864.

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MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FE-MALE COLLEGE. The Fall Term of this institution has commenced with

are already too small, and the friends of the scho tions are already too small, and the friends of the school are beginning to talk of enlargement.

The success of the institution during the past four years has, in all respects, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends. But as it often happens, our successes impose the necessity of continued effort. Enlarged accommodations will ere long be indispensable. There are encouraging signs of a revival among the udents. The prayers of the churches are earnestly de-

Kent's Hill, Aug. 24.

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 41, 1864.

DISCIPLINE REQUIRES."

Mn. EDITOR:—I have read the article on the above subject in the Herald of the 17th inst. with much care and thought. In calling the attention of the preachers and members to the new rule, or to the old rule as it stands altered in the new Discipline, it seems to be strongly recommended that the preachers shall enforce it in the most thorough and impartial manner, even going so far as to say that the preacher who "cannot conscientiously enforce them (the rules) in the way they are intended to be enforced, can voluntarily retire and give up his credentials." And it does not weaken the force of the

tended to be enforced, can voluntarily retire and give up his credentials." And it does not weaken the force of the above remark, when it is added, "We know of no other honorable course for him to take."

It would seem that this fully opens the way to take still another step in the same direction. Why not also affirm it to be the duty of Conference to promptly admonish and finally to "exclude" any preacher who persists in not so enforcing the rule? It is not to find fault with the rule as it stands in the Discipline, nor with the position of the Herald upon it, that this is written; but rather for the purpose of seeking further instruction and advice in so important a matter.

The subject, as presented in the article alluded to, certainly assumes a very grave aspect, and every preacher is, necessarily, deeply interested in it. It would not be strange, either, if it should awaken different emotions in different minds, both among the preachers and the laity.

strange, either, if it should awaken different emotions in different minds, both among the preachers and the laity. Some preachers may honestly hesitate in going the full length of the course recommended, at least until they are fully assured that duty imperatively requires it.

In looking this subject squarely in the face, the following questions seem naturally to present themselves:

1. If this rule is to be enforced as proposed, what will be the probable result? Will it not ensure the loss of many members of usefulness in the church, and whose lives are quite exemplary in other respects? Indeed, will not such a course probably result in zome instances in

them that they cannot go on? This would not seem impossible, if we considered the fact that the opinions o many in the church have been formed under the influence of and in harmony with a more lax administration for

many years past.

2. If a reform in the administration of discipline really intended in this direction, and to the extent which the Herald suggests, should it not commence with the Annual Conferences, by the passage of resolutions giving to the preachers definite instructions in regard to their duties? Would not such be the surest, if not, indeed, the

only way, to insure uniformity of practice?

3. Would it be wise to attempt to follow the course recommended, unless there is such a uniformity? Will it give satisfaction in the churches, and tend to the advance ment of religious interest in them, if the successive preachers shall act upon conflicting principles in this matter?

4. Is it to be inferrred that Conference will demand; a conference of the rule in constitution and serve delimited to the rule in t 4. Is it to be inferrred that Conference will demand a rigid enforcement of the rule in question, and serve delinquent preachers as they are required to treat delinquent lay members? It would seem, at least, that the General Conference had something of this kind in contemplation or that body would not have taken the action it did at its last session. If the rule in the new Discipline was intended to remaim, like the one in the old, a mere dead letter, it would hardly seem necessary to alter it. The old was certainly as good as the new for that end. I hope there may be room in the Herald for the above, and that it may call out all the information necessary for a proper action in so grave a matter.

We cheerfully make "room in the Herald" for the above communication from "Northampton." We are happy to learn that his attention has been called to the subject. We are fully aware that there are growing very much out of a "lax administration" of hem for many years past. "Northampton" evipens that we must take one of two courses; it is so this object. n this case. We must either continue in this "lax It is desirable to get an early start. The eve administration" of our rules, or we must try to en-

point in particular by the meeting of the preachers and | "Northampton" have us do? If he would have the! rules properly enforced, he was right glad in his heart when he read what we wrote on the We shall take it for granted that he was glad, and would have the rules enforced, although the spirit of his article seems to be decidedly on the other side.

When the alternative presents itself to us, " sha we go on as we have been going, or shall we turn about, and by all judicious means seek an enforce ment of the Discipline as made for us by the Genera Conference?" we say, without a moment's hesitation let us turn about, and be in mind and heart and pra tice on the side of loyalty, law and order. That the doctrine we believe in, that is the way we fee and the way we "advise, exhort, and reprove with all long suffering and godliness." We do not see how we or any one else can consistently take any othe position. Others may honestly differ from us on this point, but there we stand, and for aught we can see there we must stand.

We regard the General Conference as the highest

egislative authority in the church. What that grave adrennial body enacts is law, which no preacher nor any Annual Conference has a right to set aside That body makes the Discipline and the Rules, which every traveling preacher in full connection has most solemnly promised to respect and keep. Every preacher is sent out to preach the gospel and to administer the Discipline in good faith according to his official obligation, and we do not see how he can honestly evade this responsibility. One may take the responsibility of sadly neglecting his duty on account of the difficulty in the way of its porformance; but we honestly think that every such delinquent acts dishonorably, unfaithfully and unwisely. With our present view of things we cannot see it in any other light. Perhaps others can see an honorable way out of this; all we affirm is, we cannot.

Why should a preacher wait until his Conference passes a resolution in favor of enforcing the Disci pline? Does "Northampton" believe in the righ of an Annual Conference to nullify General Confer ence action by a resolution? or that such action not binding upon the members of an Annual Confer ence unless endorsed and approved by a series of resolutions? That would be introducing the spirit of South Carolina into ecclesiastical affairs.

Perhaps a little fuller explanation will relieve th minds of some of our brethren, who may be reall embarrassed by the thoughts and prospects of thi subject as it was left by our former article. When we speak of enforcing our Rules, there are two things to be considered separately:

1. Pastoral labor in faithful, earnest moral sua brought affectionately to bear upon the judgment an conscience of every delinquent member, to the extent of the preacher's ability. In this work he may be greatly assisted by the faithful members of l flock. In this way a great number of delinquen members may be brought up to a faithful keeping our rules. We speak from experience on this subject, as well as from careful observation. There are many persons in the church who do not know what our rules are. They are not read by the preacher once a quarter and explained as the Discipline re quires. Many of our members are not taught the great value and importance to them personally and to the church of class meetings and other peculiaritie of Methodism. These things have not been stated to them, explained to them, and inculcated into their minds. If all these things were done faithfully, every preacher is in honor bound to do, we think great improvement would soon follow. Now we ask for fidelity in this department of ministerial duty; and when we earnestly exhort to the enforcement of our rules, we mean, do this work for the sake of Christ and the good of the church. What difficulties are there in the way of enforcing the Discipline in this direction and to the extent of the preacher's ability? Is there any need of Conference resolu tions to inaugurate such a reform, or any need of uniformity or universality in the movement, before the individual can act in the matter? In our opinon, not hastily formed, and we are not alone in t opinion either, for great names are with us, a vast improvement in the spiritual state of the church might be brought about in this way, and an incomprehensible amount of good might be done in this in the work where there are no hindrances outside of themselves. Let it be understood that our eye is nainly upon that feature of the work, and the main force of our exhortation to the proper enforcement of the Discipline goes out in that direction. Is Northampton" embarrassed by that view of the subject? is he opposed to it?

2. The other part to be considered separately is the simple work of proper judicious expulsion. This is the last resort for those who ought not to be retained in the church. We should certainly be very much opposed to expelling every member of the church who is deficient in the observance of our rules until all proper means of reclaiming them have been faithfully tried and failed. If our ideas of faithful affectionate pastoral labor, instruction and entreaty were sufficiently carried out, we do not think there would be many to be expelled-certainly only those who ought to be excluded, and whose exclusion would be a great blessing to the church. To this method of enforcing the Discipline is there any preacher or any member of the church in theory opposed? Our charity is so large we do not believe

there is one. The first thing in the programme, and the most in portant thing in the system of means that we would ecommend, is a powerful revival of religion. believe in revivals, and in their possibility and practicability in every society. When the spirit of God is abroad among the people, a pastoral visit and a few words of invitation and persuasion will have a great and glorious effect. But shall we wait for a revival be fore we begin to enforce the Discipline? some one may ask. O no, do not wait for a revival, but let the preacher, and as many of the members as will, go to work to secure a revival. Let them pray for earnestly, unitedly, perseveringly. Let the preacher preach for it, select his texts and his hymns for exhort and visit for it, and with a stout heart believe for it. While he is laboring to bring the people nearer to Christ, he is bringing them more into pirit and practice of the Discipline. Have our peo ole any objection to having the Discipline enforced upon them in this way? Certainly not. Being all agreed, then, so far as the revival is concerned, let us work up thus far, and then we will be prepared to discuss other points of difference. In some places influential members and official boards may stand in the preacher's way and opposed to the expulsion of members who according to the Discipline ought to be excluded. If this obstacle meets the preacher, when he has done all in his powor, he throws the respons bility upon them, and his soul is clear. When preacher has carried the matter to that point, he ha one his duty, and may wait in patience for another field of labor. Such cases, however, will be rare Laymen may be opposed to expulsion before the other part of ministerial duty has been performed-and s are we. Hence we close this article with an exhor tation to preachers and people to move up towards the high standard of our Discipline so fast and so far as Providence leads or clears the way before them.

A FAVORABLE TIME FOR REVIVALS.

The present is a favorable time to pray and labor for revivals. The churches need them, and God is ready to pour out his Spirit for this purpose. Through the various camp meetings the churches are partially revived, and the little spark which they carry hom from the grove should be cherished and fanned into a flame. Ministers should preach as well as pray for revivals; should labor for them and expect them difficulties in the way of enforcing our "Rules," That preacher is poorly qualified for the ministry wh does not earnestly desire a revival in his congrega tion, and who is unwilling to labor for it. So is the dently sees these difficulties very clearly; so do we, an unworthy church member who does not want to and so did we, even before we wrote the article which have sinners converted, and who is not willing to called out the above communication. It often hap- make personal sacrifices for the accomplishment of

are lengthening, and the fall of the year, which force them; for we strongly suspect that there has not been so much trying to enforce them as there hope soon to hear of revivals all over New England. For this let every true Christian carnestly pray in

casional fasting would be entirely appropriate. Along great care and thoroughness. with all these there should be earnest, persevering THE WRONGS OF SLAVERY, THE RIGHTS OF personal efforts for the immediate conversion of rela- EMANCIPATION, and the Future of the African Race affectionate invitations should be given to all out of Christ to come to him. Circulate tracts, loan good only indicates the general drift of the subjects treatbooks, and manifest a lively interest for sinners, so ed, but does not suggest the line of details. The authat they may see and know that you care for their thor begins with a chapter upon labor as a system, souls, and will welcome them to your company. Let and then proceeds to give a detailed account of the every one get his or her soul specially baptized for history of Slavery in America, commencing with the this work, and earnest labors will be crowned with

DECREASE OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE BRITISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—In commenting upon the above fact, the London Watchman gives the following as among the causes which seem to be arresting the progress of Methodism in the country that gave it birth. Are we not in danger of the same influences and of the same results? Let every reader pause and meditate over this alarming commentary.

"At every meeting of the Preparatory Committee this sad and significant fact has given a coloring t this sad and significant fact has given a coloring to the conversations and discussions. It is certain also that this subject will receive, as it ought, the most solemn and searching consideration at the Confer-ence. Many causes conducing to the present want of increase have been touched upon. The competition of the clergy of the Establishment, with their innu-merable day schools their Sunday Schools their merable day schools, their Sunday Schools, their per sonal visitation, and the pervasive labors of their dis sonal visitation, and the pervasive lators of their dis-trict visitors; the development of modern civiliza-tion, which tends to put an ever-widening gulf be-tween the abodes of the masses of the poor and the pleasant suburbs of the richer classes; the comparagelistic labor—all these special causes have been referred to. But beneath all these lie the great facts, that there is, especially in our large towns, a growing tendency or temptation to worldliness; that godly simplicity is in danger of being refined away by the effects of a shallow culture, a semi-culture; that chapel-going recoles simplicity is in danger of being refined away by the effects of a shallow culture, a semi-culture; that chapel-going people are becoming too genteel to speak to one another about experimental godliness; and that a spurious, half-educated intellectualism craves ever for rhetorical or seeming profound pulpit discoursing, instead of desiring and relishing the faithful and heart-searching preaching of the gospel word."

BISHOP THOMSON.—This excellent minister lef our shores last Wednesday, in the steamer Persia, for England. Bishop Thomson goes to organize a Mission Conference in India, and a few moments before the vessel sailed most eloquently alluded to the fact that "Methodism was on the eve of planting its first Annual Conference on the continent that gave birth to the Saviour." A large company of ministers and laymen paid their Christian respects to the Bishop on board the Persia, among whom was our Missionary Secretary, Governor Wright, C. C. North, Rev. Mr. Woodruff, Rev. Mr. Horne, and others. Let the prayers of the whole church be constantly offered in behalf of this distinguished preacher, that he may make a successful circuit of our foreign work, and be returned safely to the bosom of the American church. His last word to the brethren before the shore line of the steamer was cast off, was, "Tell the church and the country to trust in God." He will be absent about a year.

Col. JAQUES' MISSION TO RICHMOND .- The article under the above heading on our fourth page this week will richly repay perusal, and justify the space devoted to it. We call special attention to it, and hope that all, men, women and children, will read it carefully through, and when all at home have read it, let it be carried or sent round the neighborhood, that all may understand the spirit and determination our enemies. We are personally acquainted with Col. Jaques, and have the utmost confidence in the truthfulness of his representations. With the facts therein disclosed before him, we do not see how it i possible for any one, who is not at heart as vile a traitor as ever Benedict Arnold was, to be in favor o peace on such conditions. We earnestly request all specially to read it who are in favor of compromising for a peace.

ERRATA .- In Bro. Steele's article on the 1st page of this paper, 2d paragraph, 8th line, for "momen-tum," read "movement;" 3d paragraph, 6th line, for 'inserted" read "insisted;" same, 27th line, for "exclaim," read "explain;" 31st line, for "even," read "ever;" same column, 6th line from the bot tom, for "are to comprise," read "as to comprise; 17th line from the close of the article, for "physi cian," read " physicist."

STERLING CAMP MEETING was favored with fin weather, an unusually large attendance, and an excellent spirit of labor and devotion. Its location i convenient and pleasant. The ground slopes just enough to allow the water to run off, if it should chance to rain-is well prepared, and well furnished with substantial seats with backs to them, a great convenience to those who occupy them. We have not learned the results of the meeting. This will be given in due time by the Secretary.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The first exhibition of this Society will be held at Hampden Park, in Springfield, Mass., on the 6th, 7th, 8t and 9th of September proximo. Extensive preparations have been made for the occasion. We trust i will be every way worthy of its name. Gov. Andrew | the training which smaller and then larger stations afwill deliver an address on Friday, the 9th inst., and last day of the exhibition.

ZION'S HERALD FOR THE SOLDIERS .- Received from Mrs. Franklin Nickerson, Chatham, Mass. \$1 Jane H., \$5; Rev. M. P. Aldermen, \$5; L. A. Ste vens, \$2.

LITERARY NOTICES. VOYAGE DOWN THE AMOOR; or, Overland Ex plorations, in Siberia, Northern Asia, and the great Amoor River Country, incidental Notices of Ma chooria, Mongolia, Kamschatka and Japan, with map and plan of an Overland Telegraph around th world via Behring's Straits and Asiatic Russia to Europe, by Major Perry McD. Collins, Commercial Agent of the United States of America for the Amour River, Asiatie Russia. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Boston: Crosby & Nichols .- We hav been careful to take down the whole of the title page, which presents a fair outline of the contents of the book, which will be found very interesting and instructive. The explorations are through countries entirely new to most of us except their names. By means of these well written pages we can travel through them much easier and cheaper than by an actual voyage.

JOURNAL OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, beld Philadelphia, Pa., 1864. Edited by Rev. Wm. L. Harris, D.D., Secretary of the Conference. New York: Carlton & Porter. Boston: J. P. Magee .- 512 octavo pages makes quite a large volume. This is a work which every preacher needs to have, and many of the laymen will desire a copy. It contains the doings of the late General Conference, with all reports of committees, and the addresses to the British. Irish, French, and Canadian Wesleyan Conferences and a complete Index. It is printed in clear type, on good paper, and is a credit to the deno and especially to the industry and skill of Dr. Har

THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CAMPAIGN MELO DIST, designed for the use of Bands of Hope and all other Juvenile Reform Organizations, by Sidney Herbert. Boston: Jas. M. Usher.—This is a colleclection of appropriate Hymns for the above named organizations; price 15 cents single, \$1.25 a dozen,

oduction by Prof. Henry B. Smith, D.D. M. W. Dodd, New York. For sale by Lee & Shepard, Boston.—The author of this excellent book gives us Lights and Shadows of the early Dawn; The two Martyrs of Verulam; Annals of an Anglo-Saxon

tives, personal friends and neighbors. Many kind and in the United States, by Robert Dale Owen. Philaenslavement of the Indians, almost with the discovery of the continent, and following with his usual thor oughness to the beginning of the Rebellion. He takes up and treats with ability the great constitu tional questions connected with the subject, and doe not shrink from considering the future of the African Race in the United States. He shows that the Ne gro will seek his home in the South; that as a loyal element after the war he will be needed there; that no danger will arise from a recognition of his political rights. We regard it as an able treatise on an mportant practical question. It will do good.

New Music -- We have received the following eautiful pieces of music: "O Whistle my Lad Qusickstep;" " The Stripes and Stare," music by A. B. Hutchinson, as sung by the Hutchinson family; Gentle Alice," a beautiful song and chorus, by Ge Howland, "O that I had Wings." This reeds no ommendation, it speaks for itself; "Little Blue-eved boy," a pretty song and chorus by Fred, Buckley. All published and for sale by Oliver Ditson & Co 277 Washington Street, Boston.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for September, besid nany other interesting articles, contains "Our Visit o Richmond," a long extract from which may be found on our fourth page. The present is a very resting number.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, for September, eceived from A. Williams & Co. Papers on our Doestic affairs; A Glance at Russian Politics; The Devl's Canon in California; The Constitutional Amendnents; An Army; The Antiquity of Man, are among

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, for July, is received rom James O. Boule & Co., containing Public Schools n England; Novels with a Purpose; Liberal French rotestantism: Lewes' Aristotle: The Tenure of Land; Dr. Newman and Mr. Kingsley; Edmond About on Progress; Thackeray; Contemporary Lit-

tains a long, able and interesting article on Freethinking, its History and Tendencies, besides several short

LADIES' REPOSITORY, for September, is received by J. P. Magee. This is a handsome, interesting,

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE. Methodist Vacation-New Book-Rev. J. P. New

man-History of American Methodism-Rev. Aber Stevens, D.D .- Anti-Slaverg Idol-Rev. Dr. Bangs -" The Old Church of New York "-Hon, G. P. Disosway—Historic Laymen—Whedon on the Will —Metaphysics in a Rainbow—Kidder's Homiletics -Photograph of the General Conference.

MR. EDITOR :- The Methodists of New York ar the country spending the summer. There is a month or two at this season of the year, when many of the ministers of New York and Brooklyn, and large numbers of the laymen rest from active church work, come to a sort of anchorage in church matters and by resting and waiting prepare themselves for hard work the balance of the year; and perhan in the sharp friction of these times the brothren ma be justified for indulging in this vacation. There are not many of the Methodist churches closed, but in some instances their services are confined to th Sabbath morning, and the pulpits are very generally supplied by occasional ministers. By the time this etter reaches your people, however, the summer vacation will be about over, and the glorious activities of metropolitan Methodism will be once more in motion In the absence of men we are having a good time which the great public have already seen, and othe of which are just ready for the public eye. Amon the latter is a volume on the East, by Rev. John Newman, our missionary at New Orleans, which wil appear in a few weeks from the prolific press of th Harpers. I have seen the proof sheets, read the pre face, run along the table of contents and glanced a the illustrations, and shall wait for the five hundred pages with a good deal of interest. A competer critic pronounces the volume among the best that ha ver been devoted to the Holy Land.

We have in the author of this book a striking i stration of the developing power there is in ou Methodist system. Mothodism cannot make an en during statue out of soft stone, but if the marble hard enough-if the man has the right kind of stuff in him, the kind out of which men are made, our sys tem beyond all others that I know of, can develop him. Methodism found young Newman a little ov twenty years ago in a tobacco warehouse in New York, encouraged him to speak in the prayer mee ings of the church, gave him license to preach occa sionally in the smaller congregations, accepted him member of an interior Conference, and gave him forded, until finally she brought him into the notice and usefulness of a large pastorate in a populo city. He goes East and comes back with a bo will take rank with the best books of that class; he attracts the attention of the public so that a large college of another denomination confers upon him the doctorate, and then the church takes him up in the resence of all the people, and places him at the head of our great connectional interest in the rebel city of New Orleans; and standing now in the vigo of life's prime, for I suppose he is not much beyon forty years of age, he is just ready to enter upon ministry of power that will make his name familia to every Methodist household on the continent; ar all this without the help of distinguished family con nections, or the aid of money, or the advantage special scholastic training. He was simply a good honest young man, with a competent brain and a warm heart, and Methodism did all the rest. On ystem of gradual lifting, taking our men whereve we can find them, and helping them up step by step has developed genius and power and piety, as no other church system has ever done or can possibl

The long expected volume on American Method ism, by Rev. Dr. Stevens, is also in press at the Book Room, and will be given to the trade this fall. I am aware that I shall run a serious risk with many o your readers by confessing that our Methodist his rian is not exactly a favorite with me. Although his friends stoutly deny any inconsistencies in his public bearing on the vexed and terrible question of slavery in its relations to the church, I cannot shake off th impression that he parted company with us at a time when we most needed him, and that the little ant slavery idol of New England, became the defender the chosen and praised defender of the conservati of New York and Baltimore; but in spite of tha only great blunder of his life, I love to read hi books, and the people love to read them. His recent life of the venerable Bangs is written with such enthusiasm and beauty, that you hardly know which to admire most, the hardy, rugged old saint, living through the best part of a hundred years, and stand ing chief among his heroic associates, lifting a great denomination into a vigorous manhood, or the sweet spirited author whose soul kindles to a flame, while organizations; price 15 cents single, \$1.25 a dozen, the sets in history the picture of his hero leading the thundering legions of the last half century against the heresy and infidelity and formalism of this new management of the heresy and infidelity and formalism of this new world. It is no wonder that edition after edition of the Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family, with the life of Bangs has gone from the counter of the publishers. The people want living books, just they want living sermons, and they never fail to seel them or enjoy them. This new volume of Mr. Ste vens on American Methodism, I am told will be uniform with his previous books on Methodist history, Family through three generations; Saxon Schools and will doubtless sustain the high reputation the au and Homes; Saxon Ministers and Missions; Alfred thor has already achieved. It will have the advantage of the same of the and will doubtless sustain the high reputation the au

astic historian.

from a Methodist author which will attract attenti It will bear the title of "The old Churches of New York and its vicinity," and has been written by the Hon. G. P. Disosway. Mr. Disosway is a kind of historic layman among us. He is a retired merchant, a gentleman of culture, and is spending the evening of his days in just the way a large-hearted Christian man would desire. He keeps himself diligently at work-visiting Sunday Schools, writing racy and spiritual articles for the religious press, fostering education and promoting generally the cause of truth and holiness—and although he must be now about seventy years of age, he is just giving this new book to the world, which I judge both from the nature of the subject and the man must be a deeply interesting one. Bro. Disosway is a descendant of the Huguenot-, and is himself a native of New York. His father's house, standing near the old battery, was a home for the itinerant preachers seventy and eighty years ago, and the elder Disosway was among the early founders of the first Methodist Church in this country. It was at the altars of this church-our dear old John St .where our author became a Christian. Young Disos way was at that time a student in Columbia College, and I believe was the only professing Christian among the one hundred young men then belonging to that institution. A college graduate among the Methodists forty-five years ago was somewhat uncommon, and have been told that that circumstance led many o Mr. Disoway's acquaintance to think of him in connection with the ministry; but he heard no voice calling him to that work, and consequently entered upon the business of a merchant. He retired from business about fifteen years ago, and is living an honored and useful life in a pleasant home on Staten Island, surrounded by those who love him, and illustrating the beauty of a vigorous and Christian maturity. It has occurred to me that some competent person in this region might give a good book to our current and standdard Methodist literature by selecting for a subject about a dozen of the historic laymen of New York. Among the recent books that have already appeared, the one by Whedon on the Will is just now

attracting the most attention. Dr. Whedon, it would seem, in the judgment of his reviewers, has accomplished the marvelous task of setting metaphysics to music, of throwing a rainbow around hard words, of popularizing a difficult science. And yet lazy thinkers must not come to this new book with the hope of finding a it is to be feared that many a young minister will buy it only to find that his will is too weak to conquer the subject. Indeed, I am very sure that hardly any one can appreciate this great work of Whedon's, a work that places him among the metaphysicians of the world, without some previous reading in the same line. If a man of ordinary brain-power will first go carefully through " Upham's Mental Science," or what would be perhaps a little better as furnishing the latest thoughts on the subject, "Haven's Mental Philosophy," and then read "Hamilton's Lectures," and finally Edwards on the Will," so as to become thoroughly confused and aroused on the whole subject of volition, e will be prepared to study this masterpiece of logic, which the editor of our Quarterly has given to the world; and unless our preachers will undertake this heavy work, I am not sure but that the sharp criticism of Wesley, addressed to the early preachers, and found in the Discipline, ought to be turned against them. "If you cannot acquire a love for reading, you had better return to the employments of your youth." Kidder's "Homiletics," just published by Carleton k Porter, is an easier book, and ought to be in the hands of all our ministers. Dr. Kidder has rendered invaluable service to the ministry of his times by his preparation of this volume. The book is throughout reflection of his own good stout common sense, and no minister can read the treatise without substantial

I have just hung up in my library a splendid photograph of the late General Conference, prepared at a large expense by Hallett & Brothers, 134. cy of your enterprising Bro. Magee, of Cornhill, for about three dollars. I judged that it would be a pleasant inspiration to have looking down upon me the nine Bishops and the two hundred and sixteen chief men of Methodism; it would be constantly suggestive of that other and wonderful thought, which should always be calling us to the truest living, that "we are surrounded by a great cloud of witnesses." G. W. W.

LETTER FROM J. B. HUSTED.

In 1836 I was appointed to Gardiner, four or five miles elow Hallowell. In the winter ensuing we were visited with a gracious and extensive revival. Rev. W. Clapp, the Episcopal rector in the village, entered into the work with great zeal, and had his canons permitted him to use the popular appliances in his own church, as he did in ours, nd reciprocate the invitations extended to him for fraternal co-operation, I doubt not the work had been far more ex ensive. As it was, he preached for me, attended ou prayer meetings, went into the congregation and urger penitents to go to the altar for prayer, and in all proper ways encouraged and helped forward the good work, and as a natural result gathered a goodly number of the cor verts into his fold. As I was removed to the district the next Conference, a less number probably were gathered into our church than would have been had I remaine I spent but few hours in G. in my late tour, and called on but four or five families. But few remain to gree their former pastors of twenty-five or thirty years ago But the church is still maintaining a respectable position n public esteem and confidence. Our church edifice h been greatly improved, and is an ornament to the city Brother Abbot, the pastor, is laboring with characteristic energy for the upbuilding of Zion. A Congregational Freewill Baptist, and Universalist meeting-house hav een added to the houses of worship since 1835. My next point of observation is Bath, thirty miles belo

Hallowell and twelve above the mouth of the Kennebec

This was my first field of labor in Maine, bating som

four months I spent in Winthrop. Bro. W. H. Norris my predecessor, spent the corresponding months in this charge, and then removed to Portland. He had been emnently successful in his work, leaving a large number of young converts to my comparatively inexperienced care Of all the members of the church then registered, less than ten probably are identified with her now. But our be-loved Zion has been really more prospered here than in any other place in the State with which I am acquainted. The old Wesley Chapel has been greatly enlarged and improved by the addition of a beautiful steeple and bell; and another church, in the best style of modern architec ture, built in the northern part of the city on Beacon St Brother C. Fuller, always popular in his charges, is now laboring in this station with his usual zeal. Brother King, young man, is toiling in old Wesley. Both pastors and people are harmoniously laboring for prosperity. ever may be the present strength and resources of Meth-odism in Bath, she is indebted in no small degree under God to that sainted woman, Mrs. Lydia McLellan, who some four years ago passed to her heavenly home. The introduction of Methodism into Bath, as in other places was regarded by the other denominations with an unfriendly eye, and systematic measures were adopted to foreclose against its entrance. The class leader had been inveigled into the scheme, and made to believe that Mrs. M. had concluded to go over to the "standing order." But cy, and told him that if every member of the class left she should remain a Methodist, the sectarian plot was foiled. In the funeral discourse of C. W. Morse on the death of Mrs. McLellan, commendable mention was mad of this fact: Gen. McLellan, husband of Mrs. M., whe about threescore years old, cast in his lot with the church and till his decease (ten years since) vigorously co-operated with his companion in promoting the ligion and Methodism. I was re-appointed to Bath in 1829. Little of peculia

interest is now remembered as having occurred during the year, unless I except what was personal to myself. I had a fever of several weeks' continuance in the fall, during which Bro. C. Adams, then a member of Bowdoin Colege, supplied my desk. A gracious and mysterious prov for me from the family above named a companion, for more than thirty-three years has shared with me

secret daily. Let special prayer meetings be appointed and held for this purpose. Let our devoted sisters hold weekly prayer meetings for the same object. Octobes early times, which must have been studied with which we are more or less familiar, and Universalists have also erected places of worship. The Baptists have rebuilt theirs, so that now "Old Western below which will be gratifying to the laborious and enthusi-The Baptists have rebuilt theirs, so that now "Old Wes-ley." is the oldest church edifice in the city. The Unitarian meeting-house has been sold to the city, and is now used as an armory. The schools and school-houses, par-There is still another book in the New York press ticularly the High School, are among the finest and most attractive in New England. Ship building, as for many years past, is still in active progress, and with their employment in home and foreign trade, has inured to not s few individuals in abundant wealth. Fort Popham, near the mouth of the Kennebec, is undergoing a thorough reonstruction, and will, it is believed, soon render Bath unapproachable by any hostile naval foe. A beautiful new Custom House has been erected on the site formerly occupied by the late Gov. King, within a stone's throw of which is the terminus of the railroad connecting B. with the railroad world.

The cemetery has been considerably enlarged and greatimproved within a few years. Skill and art have combined with taste and affection to make it an attractive resort. Several handsome monuments now adorn its en-closed "lots." There are several old tombs, the inmates of which live only in memory. In such a chronicle live my own little John, Lydia and James, whose dust is there, but whose spirits have long since been with the

"Millions of infant souls That make the family above." Centerville. J. B. H.

BARATOGA SPRINGS AGAIN.

MR. EDITOR :- In my letter of last week, I spoke of Circular Street. Allow me to add, that charmingly located upon this street, and surrounded by spacious grounds, is Dr. S. S. Strong's "Remedial Institute." where for a week I found a very pleasant home.

Dr. S. is an excellent man - emphatically a Chris tian gentleman. Intelligent, affable, kind,-he scatters sunshine around him, making all his guests feel happy and at home. The Doctor has acquired an enviable reputation for skill in his profession, which gives him a constantly increasing practice. He is at present ably assisted by his son, Dr. S. E. Strong, whose opportunities for the acquisition of a finished literary and medical education hav been ample, and who is already proving himself skillful in his chosen profession. Special attention is given to lung, female and chronic diseases, in the treatment of which Dr. Strong has become quite celebrated. The object of the Institute is to furnish boarding facilities to such as may wish to place themselves under the Doctor's care unde cumstances the most favorable. The Institute furnish es a pleasant home also to such as wish to spend quietly a few weeks during the hot weather at this famous watering place. It furnishes a Christian home. The house is o derly and quiet; grace is said at the meals, and every from the family altar to heaven. The waiters are kind and obliging, and the table all that can be desired. To one visiting Saratoga no more desirable home can be royal road to metaphysical solution. The volume is found; and let me add that the Doctor, having been himnecessarily full of hard words and hard thoughts, and self for seventeen years a traveling preacher, knows well how to make his house pleasant to ministers.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCHES.

SING SING CAMP GROUND .- From a correspondent to y for thirty-three years—a camp meeting has been held at Sing Sing, N. Y., and at the one recently held there one undred souls professed to be converted, and that about the same number experienced the blessing of entire sanctification.

Over one hundred persons have professed religion this ear on the Olmstead Falls Circuit, North Ohio Confernce, while their missionary subscription has increased 400 per cent. The meeting this year at the Cincinnati camp ground

welve miles from that city, is reported to have been the est ever held on that ground-47 conversions and 40

ecessions to the church are reported. The following statistics give a general view of the Old

School Presbyterian Church in the United States for the year ending in May, 1864. Synods in connection with the General Assembly 366 2,265

Total number of Communicants reported,
Am't contributed for congregational purposes, \$1
Am't contributed for the Boards,
Am't contributed for Disabled Minister's Fund,
Am't contributed for miscellaneous purposes,
Whole amount contributed,

PERSONAL. A correspondent writes thus of Roy, R. S. Stubbe who s near Petersburg laboring as a delegate of the Christian Commission: "He is eminently fitted for the legitimate work of the Commission. His whole spirit is thoroughly enlisted in the work, and his physical vigor wonderfully sustains him in his Herculean labors and continued exer tions by day and by night. He is small in stature, but mighty and abundant in facile expedients for the physical and spiritual relief of the suffering. He is a "host" of himself, and the unanimous verdict of the delegates is heard in the common expression. "He is one of the best workers at the station," and constitutes a fitting tribute to eal worth. If any governor of any loyal State wishes in honest, faithful, working chaplain for effective service.

let him forthwith issue a commission to Rev. R. S. Stubbs, of the New Hampshire Conference." Sinse the above was in type, Bro. Stubbs himself has eported at our office, on his way home from the army around Petersburg. He is in good health, and gives a theering account of our prospects on the James River.

The Address of Rev. Bernice D. Ames, late of Providence Conference Seminary, is " Care of U. S. Christian Commission, 11 Bank Street, Philadelphia, Penn." Rev. Mr. Ambrose, chaplain of the 12th N. H. regi-

ment, died at Fortress Monroe on the 20th inst. He was congregational clergyman, an earnest Christian, and a nan very highly esteemed for his many good qualities, pecially his devotion to his regiment. Dr. Wheeler, President of Baldwin University, at Beea, O., has met with a sudden and severe affliction in

Paul, Minn., 13 years of age. She has followed her sainted mother into the spirit world. The celebrated traveler and naturalist, Junghuhu, disinguished for his attaintments in botany and ethnology, d recently in the Dutch service at Sonda, leaving large

the death of his only daughter, absent from home in St.

Rev. I. I. Stewart, United States Post Chaplain, Keocuk, Iowa, died in that city, Monday, August 16th, of lysentery. He was the oldest member of the Iowa Con-

erence, and was a minister of eminent worth and ability. Among the recent victims of the fever at Key West, is Mr. Waldo Abbott, son of Rev. J. S. Abbott. He was a promising lawyer of New York, having been sent by the government to Key West to assist in the adjudication of

prize cases. He was a zealous laborer in Sabbath Schools, and his death is regarded as a public calamity. Robert Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, a recent graduate of Harvard University, is reported among the elebrities at Saratoga. When asked if he was a relative of the President, he answered, "Distant; about 400 miles," thus proving himself, the papers say, " a chip of

the old block." Major Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter at the recent amp meeting at Sing Sing was introduced to the vast aulience, and made the following remarks: " My friends, I stand before you a soldier, so broken down in health that my physicians forbid my speaking in public, but it this sacred place I cannot forbear saying, that I am not only a soldier for my country, but I am also a soldier for Jesus. How wonderfully he has protected and directed me! At Fort Sumter I was among strangers, having een but recently assigned to that post. The had just broken out. I did not know to whom I could talk safely. I had no resource but to pray to God, and I did pray to him, and he brought me through. No thacks are due to me; all thanks are due to him. My friends, if I could see all our people turn to God, then I should have better hope that this war would soon end. It is not the arm of flesh that can save us. Let me entreat you, my

eloved countrymen, to pray that God will help us. Rev. D. E. Seelye, D.D., pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Schenectady, died of dysentery, August 10. He had gone to his old home at Sandy Hill, N. Y., o spend the summer.

Gardner Colby, Esq., has recently pledged to the Enlowment Fund of Waterville College \$50,000 on the following conditions: "First, that a majority of the Faculty shall always be members of Baptist churches. Second, that the amount of subscriptions to the fund shall be raised to the sum of \$100,000, before the first \$25,000 of his donation is payable; and when the \$100,000 has been fully paid in, his remaining \$25,000 shall be paid."

lights and shadows "of our itinerancy.

Since 1830 the two Congregational Churches have rebuilt their meeting-houses on more eligible sites. The Freewill Baptists, Episcopalians, Unitarians, Catholics him live no longer than he should be alive." His pray Of Archbishop Whatelev it is said that it had long was answered. "His faculties remained unimpaired, and he was himself in mind until the end." His memoir is to be written by his daughter, to whom he left all his

weeks in New England. He spent last Sabbath in this Our men stand the heat quite as well as those on the

Bishop O. C. Baker attended the Hamilton and Sterling camp meetings, and at each place preached an earnest practical and powerful sermon. This is a new feature in our New England camp meetings, which gives great personal estate \$132,882,700; total real and personal, after. Bishop Kingsley is also reported as preaching at some of the Western camp meetings.

Rev. Thomas Sewall, D.D. of the Baltimore Confer. at the Tremont Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Joseph Cummings, D.D., President of Weslevan

University, preached last Sabbath, at Freeman Place Chapel, to the old Bromfield Street congregation. The venerable Epaphras Kibby, of the New England Conference, is quite ill at his residence in Chelsea, and

fears are entertained that he may not recover. Rev. Henry M. Scudder, D.D., of India, has been advised by the mission to return to this country, instead of going to the Cape of Good Hope, and he has embarked

for the United States, via England, with his family. The installation of the Right Rev. John M'Closkey, late Bishop of Albany, as Archbishop of the Metropolitan See of New York, took place on Sunday week at St Patrick's Cathedral on Mott Street. It was attended with imposing ceremonies, and exceeded, in the grandeur of the pageant, any similar occasion in the United States.

ifesto of Wade and Davis, in which he regards Mr. Lincoln as an able, honest, patriotic man, and goes in for him for President, though he thinks that at times he may The Southern papers say that "Bishop Pierce, of the

Rev. J. W. Macomber of the New York Conference is on a visit to New England in the interests of the Five progress to bring "peace" to our land. Points Mission, with which he is connected. The mission is doing a good work, but like all works of benevolence, needs funds. He represents the results of the en-

Stephen A. and Robert Douglas, sons of the lamented Stephen A. Douglas, are stopping at Trenton Falls.

in his eightieth year. Mr. Edward Everett Gilmore, son of Gov. Gilmore, of New Hampshire, died at his farther's residence in Concord, on the 17th iast., aged 21 years, after a painful the Boston Journal, with Gen. Sherman's army, gives an illness of several months. He was a member of a man-interesting description of his trip to the front. He shows ufacturing firm in Fitchburg, Mass.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

that there are at least 4,000,000 of Germans in the United States, one-third of whom—that is, 1,333,000—are Lutherans. This estimate includes the entire population. Estimating two-fifths as confirmed adults, it gives us between 400,000 and 500,000 who were members of the church in Europe.

Allegany College, Meadville, Penn., has been made the recipient of a most valuable gift. Dr. William Prescott, of Concord, N. H., has recently bestowed upon it one of the finest geological, mineralogical, and conchological cabinets in the country. It embraces six thousand specimens from all parts of the habitable globe, which the donor has been over forty years in colle

The estates of two men by the name of Lathrop, in Northampton, Mass., were seized, Aug. 6, by the U. S. Marshal, with the view to their confiscation, if the charge

A man has counted the different words used by various authors. Moliere used 5000; Cornielle 7000; Shak-speare 15,000; Voltaire and Goethe 20,000; Paradiso Lost \$000, and the Old Testament 5643. The State debt of Connecticut is reported at \$8,400,000.

## WEEKLY SUMMARY.

VIRGINIA .- In the engagement on the Weldon Railroad, below Petersburg, Aug. 19, it is said that our troops were surprised, and the rebels captured 1,500 prisoners; but finally, when the enemy was driven from the field, his is done over all Europe, and thus the paper is returned to loss was severe. On Sunday, the 21st inst., the rebels be manufactured again. Little bundles of sticks, with renewed the assault. Our troops had this time set a trap ends dipped in resin, are used for kindling, at one fifth for them by leaving a gap in the front line through which the cost of waste white paper. the assaulting column advanced and was then subjected to Rev. J. W. T. M'Mullen recently preached a war sersurrender, and their whole force was repulsed, with an of the Hebrews, 120,000 men were slain and 200,000 car-Thursday till Sunday inclusive, was 4,255. The Rich- heads he said that intemperance carried off 40,000 of ou mond papers mention the loss of 2 generals killed and 3 males every year, or more than have been killed in three wounded, on Sunday; Lee had ordered his troops to take | years in battle for national life, and yet these "peace" the railroad at whatever sacrifice. Monday, the 22d, the men have not howled once about it. rebels had retired from General Warren's front, and he advanced his lines to within 2 miles of Petersburg. The ing party of the U.S. ship Saratoga, which was men-Petersburg papers feared that the Danville road would tioned last week as capturing 26 prisoners in McIntosh also be destroyed, and said that in that case Richmond County, Ga. The writer says their raid extended over would indeed be besieged.—On Thursday, August 25, half the county, and he did not see a man who was less the rebels again attacked our forces on the railroad. than 55 years of age. The women said the men had all Reams' Station is 10 miles south of Petersburg; the 2d been sent to Atlanta to fight Sherman. Ask them how corps, Gen. Hancock, was below the station, and our lines they expect the present vacancies in the rebel army to be extended north to within 2 miles of Petersburg. A short filled, and they tell you they don't know. He says the time before sunset the enemy attacked General Hancock. and one of the most desperate battles of the war took place, Gen. Hancock withdrawing at dark, his men being tax of 5 per cent; over \$5,000 and not exceeding \$10,weary with fighting. The enemy did not advance; this disposition of the opposing troops left Hancock's former line, the field of battle, between the two armies. The rebel Gens. Wilcox and Heth were captured. Our troops left a number of guns, which were probably captured by the enemy. The next morning nearly all the enemy had wounded; our wounded had been taken away, but the dead were unburied. Gen. Grant says: "The loss of this cludes that many of his subscribers have been furnished road seems to be a blow to the enemy he cannot stand. I think I do not overstate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks at 10,000 men killed and wounded. We have lost heavily, but ours has been mostly in captured, when the enemy gained temporary advantages. The number of rebel prisoners taken on our side has not yet

been reported." The 2d and 10th corps, that were lately sent north of the James River, having accomplished their purpose, that is, the diversion of rebel troops from other points, returned, Aug. 20, and took a position on the south side of

Sunday, August 21, there was a skirmish near Harper's Ferry, between a portion of Gen. Sheridan's forces and rebels, and on the 25th inst. a reconnoitering party had a skirmish with the enemy, about 15 miles west of Harper's Ferry. The principal object of Lee, in sending these troops into the Shenandoah Valley is supposed to have been to make Gen. Grant loose his hold on Petersburg, but the fact that he has fastened upon the Weldon Railroad proves that in this respect the plan has failed. The enemy left Gen. Sheridan's front, Aug. 27, losing

251 men, killed, wounded and prisoners.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI .- A Nashville di patch of Aug. 24, states that Gen. Sherman was advance ing his parallels and strengthening his works. On the 22d inst., Gen. Kilpatrick returned from an expedition to break the Macon Railroad, in which he succeeded in destroying three miles of the track and two trains and locomotives. He captured a battery, but brought in only 1 gun, destroying the others; he brought in 70 prisoners. Aug. 22, Gen. Sherman was expecting to be reinforced by Gen. A. J. Smith, who left Memphis, some days ago, with several thousand men, and was last heard from in Mississippi. Taking advantage of Gen. Smith's absence. the rebel Gen. Forrest, with 3,000 men, dashed into Memphis, Aug. 21, thinking that they could capture the city, but they were speedily driven from the place, our cavalry pursuing. Aug. 27, an officer in Louisville, Ky., from Gen. Sherman's army, says that the bulk of the army is in motion to a position on the Macon and Atlanta Rail-

West Mississiff Division.—August 13, General Granger's forces were within 500 yards of Fort Morgan. On the 16th, our monitors and the ram Tennessee had been shelling the fort. On the 28th, the War Department received a dispatch from Gen. Grant, stating that the Richmond papers of the day before contained the information that "Fort Morgan is in the enemy's possession, whether blown up or evacuated is not known." Now that this fort is taken, the port of Mobile is closed to blockade runners; 4 of them are shut in by our forces. Gen. Canby has authorized Col. Dwight, the Commissioner of Exchapge, to effect the immediate release of our prisoners, some 3,500 in number, now in Camp Ford, Texas.

The undersigned has read in the Sunday Morning Chromicle, of this city, the remarks of Judge Advocate General Holt on the proceedings of the court martial in his case. He learns from this review, and from the order of the President appended, that he has been dismissed the army and prohibited from ever holding office under the United States.

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CHEERING -Gen. Burnside says he does not see the reason for the despondency which seems to prevail here. He feels certain that the enemy is wearing away under Prof. H. S. Noves, Acting President of the Northwest- the continual pressure of our forces, and has no doub eru University at Evanston, Ill., has been spending a few that Grant will take Richmond, or do something better. city, and returns this week to his field of labor in the other side. Burnside is undoubtedly a careful and honest observer, and the people may well regard such expres sions from him as good cause of encouragement.

THE VALUATION OF BOSTON.-In 1863 the Assessor estimated the real estate of Boston at \$169,624,500, and satisfaction, and which we hope will be continued here- \$302.507,200. In 1864 the valuation of the real estate was \$182,072,200, and personal estate \$150,377,600; total real and personal estate \$332,449,900, being a gain of \$12,447,800, also a gain on personal estate of \$17,494,ence, is on a visit to this city, and preached last Sabbath 900, making a net gain of \$29,942,700. The number of polls in 1862 was 33,618; in 1864 it was 32,832, or 786 less polls this year than last. The rate of tax for the year 1863 was \$11.50 per \$1,000, for State, City and County tax; this year the rate per \$1,000 is \$13.30. The largest tax payer in Boston is Augustus Hemmenway, who is taxed for \$161,400 real estate and \$2,000,000 personal estate, making a total of \$2,161,400, and being \$61,000 more than the amount he was taxed for last year

PEACE MEN .- On The 20th inst., Gov. Morton, of Indiana, was informed that the copperheads of the State had ordered and paid for 30,000 revolvers and 42 boxes of ammunition, to be distributed among the antagonists of the government for the purpose of controlling the Presidential election. Names and places were given, and the Governor set the police to work, and on Saturday night the Provost Marshal of Indianapolis and his assist ants, found 32 boxes such as were described, in the bookbinding and printing establishment of H. H. Dodd & Co. Gerrit Smith has published a letter in reply to the manrounds of fixed ammunition. The Great Scal of the order of the "Sons of Liberty," the official list of the members of the order at Indianapolis, several hundred printed copies of the Ritual, and much important correspondence were seized. Captured letters show that Her Methodist Episcopal Church, South, called upon the Daniel Voorhees is engaged in the scheme, he being em-Methodists to meet on Wednesday, Aug. 10th, for special ployed in negotiations for 20,000 Garibaldi rifles. The prayer for victory, and the expulsion of the foe from the pistols would cost nearly \$1,000,000, at manufacturers' prices, and the 20,000 rifles would cost \$280,000. From this it will be seen what extensive preparations are in

LAND GRANTS .- Among the grants of last Congress were the cleft or gorge in the granite peak of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, known as the Yo Semite Valley, and terprise, the present condition of the mission, and leaves the tracts embracing what is known as the "Mariposa others to give or not, as feeling or duty may direct. His Big Tree Grove." The latter spot is where there is a tree account is interesting, and will do the churches good to over 100 feet in circumference, with several others of not much less gigantic proportions. California is to accept the grant upon the express condition that the premise shall be held for public use, resort and recreation; shall Rev. John Piorpont, recently on a visit to this city, is be inalienable for all time; but portions may be leased for not over 10 years, the income to be used in preserving and improving the property and the roads leading to it.

Going to Georgia.—The special correspondent of how completely the railroad is devoted to military use. From Nashville to Chattanooga there is but one car for passengers, all the rest carrying supplies. From Chatta-NUMBER OF GERMAN LUTHERANS.—From the report of the committee on the German population of North America, presented to the last General Synod, it appears storm. At every bridge, however small the stream it crosses, there is a blockhouse or stockade, built or build ing, and a guard of soldiers.

Unjust .- The gas companies of New York having greatly increased the price of gas, the New York Post presents some facts to show that the rise is uncalled for. It mentions 7 companies, giving the price of their stock. The lowest price given is in the Brooklyn Company, where shares of \$50 sell for \$112 05; the highest is the stock of the New York Gaslight Company, whose \$50 shares sell for \$285.05. These facts are considered ample evidence that their profits are sufficient without raising

GEN. POPE ON OUR INDIAN POLICY.-Gen. Pope, of the owners' being in the military service of the South in an official report, suggests that whenever an Indian tribe makes difficulties, it shall be transported eastward, into the midst of the white population, instead of transporting them away from civilization; and there the Indians, he thinks, should be treated as individuals, accountable to the laws as other people. His plan if carried out would undoubtedly soon free the country of Indians, but it would not be easy to put in practice, for the Indians would be opposed to going and the white folks would be

SAVE THE PAPER.-Old newspapers are worth 8 cents a pound, which is nearly the the old price of white paper. Housekeepers and others should carefully save them. It

an enfilading fire which forced a large number of them to mon in Lafayette, Ind. He stated that in a single battle estimated loss of 4,000 or 5,000. Our total loss, from ried into captivity. For the edification of total loss, from

A letter was written, Aug. 20, by a member of a raidcrops throughout the South are also bad.

Incomes over \$600 and not exceeding \$5,000, pay a 000, 7 1-2 per cent.; over \$10,000, 10 per cent. The steamer Princess of Wales, from Charlottetown, reported that the pirate Tallahassee burnt 22 American

fishing vessels off Prince Edward Island, Aug. 25. An editor having read in another paper that there is a left, going toward Petersburg, leaving their dead and tobacco which, if a man smoke or chews, will make him forget that he owes a dollar in the world, innocently con-

> with the article. They have struck eil in Kansas which has all the valuable qualities of Pennsylvania petroleum, and, it is said

> is even better for lubricating purposes. The whole number of sheep in Ohio is 300,000, and this year's wool will be 19,000,000 pounds, worth \$15,-

> 000,000. Throughout the West the farmers are taking the money they get for their wool and investing it in more sheep, as wool-growing is very profitable just now. The coal tonnage of the present season, according to

the Pennsylvania Coal Company's reports, exceeds that of last season by 706,509 tons. Some of the New York importers of dry goods declar

that they must return their goods to Europe, the state of the currency and the high import duties bringing the prices so high that purchasers are not found. The jewelers and watchmakers also complain, and say they can not compete with the smuggling by way of Canada and

On the 20th ult. there were shipped from the St. Albans Depot, Vt., 2,109 tubs of butter, the weight of which was 125,574 pounds. Its value was \$60,000. The South owes the North, in mercantile obligations,

\$300,000,000. New York holds \$159,800,000 of this; Philadelphia, \$24,600,000; Baltimore, \$19,000,000; and Boston, \$7,000,000.

Muller, the English railway murderer, was arrested at New York, Aug. 24, on board the ship Victoria. The watch and hat of the murdered man were found in his trunk. He stoutly protests his innocence.

Aug. 24, the subscriptions to the 7-30 loan amounted to \$696,000, and those to the 10.40 bonds to \$213,000. This is about the average per day. The people of Winsted, Ct., turned out to pick blackerries for the soldiers, Aug. 13, and gathered 30 bushels.

Military and Naval. Surgeon Gen. Hammond, having been tried by court martial, found guilty and condemned, for defrauding the

government, has issued the following card in the Washington National Intelligencer:

how far he has been the victim of conspiracy, false swearing and a malignant abuse of official power.

(Signed) William A. Hammond.

Washington, August 22, 1864.

DONATIONS TO THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The Army Committee of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association acknowledge the receipt of the following do-

Washington, August 22, 1864.

OUR GENERALS.—Gen. Dix is the oldest employed General now prominently before the public. He was born in New Hampshire in 1798; Hunter was born in Washington in 1802; McClernand in Kentucky in 1812; Meade in Spain of American parents in 1816; Cauby in Kentucky in 1817; Butler in New Hampshire in '1818; Hooker in Massachusetts in 1819; Sherman in Ohio in 1820; Grant in Ohio in 1822; Franklin in Pennsylvania in 1823; Hancock in the same State in 1824; Burnside in Indiana in 1824; Sigel in Germany in 1824; and Siocum in New York in 1827.

The rebel ram Tennessee, captured in Mobile Bay, is said to be more formidable than any in our navy, with the exception of the New Ironsides. Her plating is 6 inches thick, in three layers. She is armed with two 7-inch guns and four of 6 3-4. She is worked by two splendid high pressure engines. Her rudder chains were rtially unprotected and were broken by a shot, and one 15-inch shot penetrated her casemates; this was nearly all the damage done to her. She cost the rebels \$1,500,000. The 60th Massachusetts Regiment is in Indianapolis, Ind, and the copperheads do not desire the presence of soldiers from abolition Massachusetts.

Provost Marshal General Fry has telegraphed to Gen Hayes, in New York, to have all the arrangements for the coming draft completed by the first of September. A dent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes from New York that there is reason to believe that a numerous body of Western troops are on their way to the city to

Since the beginning of the menth about \$27,000,00 have been put in the hands of paymasters, and a consid erable number of the soldiers in the field as well as those on detached duty, have been paid to July 1. The pay ment of Grant's and Sherman's forces is delayed by their

#### Political.

The National Democratic Committee, of which Charles . Florence is Chairman, met at Saratoga, Aug. 22, and ermined to invite the other National Democratic Com mittee, of which Augustus Belmont is Chairman, to unite with them to invite Governor Seymour, of New York to call the Chicago Convention to order; this, with other easures was for the purpose of having harmony in the onvention. They invited the co-operation of the other ommittee in requesting the Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins,

the bishop who wrote a pamphlet in defense of slavery The Democratic National Convention was to conver Chicago, Aug. 29. Sunday, the 28th, many of the State delegations held meetings to transact preliminar business. Immense crowds had collected, and the occasion bid fair to be the largest gathering of the kind ever itnessed in this country. It was expected that General McClellan would be nominated for President of the

The Democrats of the Maine 2d District have non nated Hon. S. C. Andrews for Representative to Congress Gen. Garfield has been renominated for Congress i the Ohio 19th district.

The Radicals of the Missouri 7th district have nom nated Benjamin Loan for Congress; in the 3d district they have nominated Thomas E. Noell.

#### Southern.

An Armistice.—Referring to the talk about an ar mistice, the Richmond Examiner says that they are not likely to consider the question of reunion with a sword anging over their heads; and unless our armies and fleets are withdrawn, such proposals only mean war " until fleets are withdrawn, such proposals only mean war "until one nation or the other shall be subjugated or extirpated;" and "this is evidently the prospect on which the British Government is still gloating with satisfaction."

British neutrality, it complains, is all in favor of the Fed. British neutrality, it complains, is all in favor of the Fedrals. The same paper says, Aug. 13, "As Lincoln vants peace on his own terms, so we also want peace or urs, and the terms mutually exclude and destroy each other." Under these circumstances "it has become a hateful word." "Let us get rid of the whole vile cant, and say at once we are for war, and nothing but war, intil, as Davis is said to have said, 'the last of this genration falls in his tracks,' and then that we mean to pass t to the next as an inheritance."

The Richmond Examiner complains of an order of the rovost Marshal, requiring colored soldiers from Marysays: "Negro soldiers, outside of the Confederacy, employed to do the work of pillage and slaughter of the Yankee 'ape' who sits in the usurped seat at Washington, are henceforth not to be considered fit subjects for the bullet, havange and bulk of the property of the pullet, havange and bulk of the property of the pullet, havange and bulk of the pullet havange and sample of the pul be treated as prisoners of war." "This decision is taken as irrevocable, and as it emanates from the Provost Marshal's office, with the sanction of the War Department

The late vote of North Carolina, for Governor, shows 4,323 for Vance, the Jeff Davis candidate, and 20,488 for Holden, whom the rebels call a submissionist. The North Carolina Times says the Holden men will have a majority in the Legislature, and complains that rebel ayonets were used to overawe the voters.

## Foreign.

ENGLAND -In the crown prosecution for shipping sea nen in the pirate Georgia, the prisoners were found guilty and bound over for judgment .- The London Times of August 13, favors the withdrawal of the British troops from Canada, their presence being an element of danger, as provoking an invasion whenever the Americans have grievance against England .-- The famous Mersey rems, which were intended for the rebels, were purchase by the British Government, August 8, and the Messrs Laird are fitting them for sea. They are to be fitted with currets on Capt. Cole's principle, and will be each armed with four 300-pounders. They will be named the " Scor pion" and the "Wyvern." The London Athenœum mpathizes somewhat with the Confederacy, but notwithstanding that it says: "We have no friendship with slavehelders. We can have no peace with a slave em pire." "If a slave empire should be founded in America by force of arms, we can have no relations of amity with such a State; and should that empire try to revive the trade in human beings, it would be our duty and our right to resist it with all our force." --- Gov. Bayley, of Bernuda, made a speech to the Bermuda Legislature, in which he alluded approvingly to the practice of running the blockade of American ports. The Duke of New astle has written a letter to the Governor, reproving him, saying that "the power whose belligerent rights are thus violated may reasonably complain that her Majesty's representative, speaking publicly in his official capacity, uld refer to proceedings thus injurious to its interest in a tone of encouragement or protection."-The Liv erpool Courier shows that a single blockade-running trip cost \$80,265; of this amount, \$5,000 went to the captain for one month's wages. The profits were \$91,735.

The prospects of the harvest in Great Britain and or he continent are good, although they have been visited by drouth, as well as the United States.

BUSINESS LETTERS BECEIVED, to Aug. 27. H Burbank—L C Duon—A N Fields—E Gerry—Jane H— o name, Worcester, Mass—J W Stockwell—H H Smith—I Stevens—E D Southworth—G W Woodruff.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

A PAikin—B S Arcy—R W Allen—B D Ames—C Aikin—C Bass—D K Bosworth—W Butler—S H Beale—C H Brek
J D Bishop—G H Boothbay—W C Beals—O C Baker—M J
apman—I F Chase—C A Carter—C D Copp—A L Coope—
J Clifford—R Donkersley—R Dearborn—C B Dibble—G S
sarborn—S Donald on—O R Edwards—E Edson—N O Free.
an—D L Fuller—J Fairbanks—C Field—C H Glasier—P N
ranger 2d—N M Granger—E Goodenough—S S Gross—W
vecs—H Hyes—W T Jewell—T E Jameson—J L Locke—H
mis—C Morse—A Moore—J S Mott—W J Olmsted—J O
kk—Moss Patte—S Perry—A Plumer—A L Pratt—C
kc—Moss Patte—S Perry—A Plumer—A L Pratt—C
Roberts—J M Shaw—G L Sleeper—W Snow—B F Sprague
D Smilers—W H Strout—C Stone—J A Sherburn—S M
vecting—R E Spinks—E A Titus—A G Turner—W Turkgton—A Umer—H N Van Dusen—T F White—C N Webgron—G E Watkins—A Yates. Letters Received from Aug. 20 to 27.

## Marriages.

of E.

In York, Me., Aug. 21, by Rev. John Collins, Mr. Ebenezer
laisted, Jr., to Miss Annie L. Roberts, both of York
In Norwheh. Conn., Aug. 17, by Rev. Edgar F. C. ark, Cosello Lipplit, Esq. to Miss Emma Standish, both of Norwich.
In Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, by Rev. Mr.
enkins, assisted by Rev. A. R. Lyon, Rev. Moses Lyon,
of N. Y. East Conference, to Cornella N., eldest daughter of
D. B. Moseley, Esq., of Hartford.
In Gilmanton, N. H., Aug. 8, by Rev. D. W. Barber, Mr.
fohn P. Flanders to Miss Lydia A. Twombly, all of G.

In this city, Aug. 22, Mrs. Thirza M. Kimball, aged 56 yrs

nations, all of which have been forwarded to their proper

nations, all of which have been forwarded to their proper destination:

Boston Donations—Boston, East, Mass., 1 box; Boston, Mrs. Learned, 1 pkge; Andover, Mass., 1 box; Andover, Mass., 1 pkge; Andover, Mass., 1 box; Andover, Mass., 1 pkge; Bath, Me., Ludies' Christian Com., 1 box; Bargor, Me., Chris. Com., 1 box; Brattleboro', V.S., 1 box; Beverly, Mass., Vash, Street S. S., 3 pkges; Cambridge, East, Mass., 1 box; Cambridge, North, Ada H. Ribee, 1 pkge; Danvers, Mass., 1 bbt; Friends, 7 pkges; Framingham, South, Mass., 2 pkges; Groton Centre, Ortho. Ben. Soo., 1 bbt; Gill, Mass., Soudiers' Friend Soo., 1 box; Georgetown, Mass., Mary Chaplin and Clara Noyes, 1 pkge; Gloucester, W., Mass., 1 pkge; Hartland, Vt., 1 box; Georgetown, Mass., Sol. Aid Soc., 2 boxes; Hadley, North, Mass., 1 box; Hadley, North, Mass., 1 box; Methuen, Mass., Sol. Aid Soc., 1 box; Monmouth, Me., Sol. Aid Soc., 2 boxes; Middleton, Mass., 1 bbt; Manchester, Mass., 1 pkge; Newburyport, Mass., Sol. Relief Asso., 2 boxes; Northboro', Ms., 1 box; Newton, W., Ms., 1 box; Newton, W., Ms., 1 box; Pothoro', Ms., 1 box; Sov., 1 box; Newton, W., Ms., 1 box; Newton, W., Ms., 1 box; Newton, 1 box; Newton, W., Ms., 1 box; Natucket, Ms., 1 bbt; Orland, Maine, Sol. Aid Soc., 1 box; Servand, 1 box; Sov., 1 box; Servand, 1 box; Newton, W., Ms., 1 box; Natucket, Ms., 1 bbt; Skowhegan, Ladies of, 1 box; Stratham, N. H., Bapt. S. S., 1 box; Sherborn, Mass., 1 box; Chandon, S. S., 1 box; Wells River, Vt., Sol. Aid Soc., 1 box; Wells River, Vt., 1 box.

The Army Committee is acting for the United States Christian Committee is acting for the United State

cester, Vt., Soi. Aid Soc., I box; Winthrop, Mc., Soi. Aid Soc., I box; Wells River, Vt., I box.

The Army Committee is acting for the United States Christian Commission in New England.

The Commission has sent many delegates to the army, to battle-fields and to hospitals, who seek in every way to aid the suffering, both by administering to temporal and spiritual wants. They are unpaid columteers.

Thousands of boxes from all parts of the loyal States have been in this way personally distributed, but the supply is still painfully inadequate.

The experience of many months and many battle-fields teaches us that the method adopted by the Commission is practical, efficient and successful.

Will not the friend of the soldier help us in this work?

Warm blankets, shirts, drawers, quilts, vests, brandy, vince, condensed milk and food, dried apples, etc., are urgently needed. Money may be sent to Joseph Story, Treasurer, 112 Tremont Street.

#### Special Motices.

Camp Meeting, at Epping, N. H., begins Aug. 29. Camp Meeting, at Hatfield, Mass., begins Aug. 29. Camp Meeting, at Poland, Me., begins Aug. 29. Camp Meeting, at Willimantic, Conn., begins Sept. &. Camp Meeting, at Lebanon, N. H., begins Sept. 5. Camp Meeting, at Newcastle, Me., begins Sept. 5. Camp Meeting, at Charlotte, Me., begins Sept. 5. Camp Meeting, at East Livermore, Me., begins Sept. 5. Ministerial Association, at Warcham, Ms., Sept. 5-7.
U. S. Local Preachers' Convention, Troy, N. Y., Sept. 10.
Camp Meeting, at Columbia, Me., begins Sept. 12. Preachers' Lyceum, at Maryland Ridge, Sept. 27, 28.

NEW PRICES.-Printing paper having advanced about three times its former price, and other materials and labor very greatly, we are compolled to increase the price of our publications or sink the capital of the Concern. The latter we shall not be justified in doing. We have, therefore, settled upon the following rates for subscriptions commencing the first of October, and running six months or a year, at the

option of subscribers:
Sunday School Advocate, each copy one year, Good News.

If paper goes higher, and we find it necessary to add to his sum at the end of six months we shall do so. If it should fall to justify it we will reduce. We have calculated to pubcost of production. Parties can subscribe for six months or a year, as they shall judge best; but let the subscription lists be kept up. While subscribers are paying from two to six times as much for the necessaries of life as formerly, they should not complain at this indispensable advance. Let us

SUSPENDED UNTIL THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.-Such is We have therefore concluded to suspend its further issue un-til paper, materials and labor are cheap enough to enable us a general rally in its behalf to start it again as a paper fo chers and senior scholars with a success not heretofor

I concur in the above action of the Agents as the most pro dent thing they could do under the circumstances, though ! very much regret its necessity. DANIEL WISE,
Aug. 31. Editor Sunday School Teachers' Journal.

NEW LONDON DISTRICT CAMP MEETING. — This meeting will be at the 'old place, near Willimantic, commencing Sept. 6th, and closing the following Saturday morning. Board for the meeting, \$4.00; Single day, \$1.00; Dinner, 85 cents; Breakfast or Supper, 45 cents. Arrangements hurble been made for improved accommodations at the boarding-table.

been made for improved accommodations at the boarding-table.
Hartford and Providence and the New London Northern RR. carry passengers and luggage to and from camp meeting for one fare, and Preachers having charges free. No lanterns will be furnished for the tents. Tents must furnish their own. No one will be allowed to cut poles; but if any need lumber for tent frames it will be furnished at cost by writing to JAMES B. WOOD, at least two weeks before the meeting. Preachers entitled to passes will apply to JAMES B. WOOD, of North Manchester, enclosing stamp. Tent companies will have right to the ground occupied last year provided they are on the ground Monday. Persons wishing information about tent locations will apply to GEO. W. BREWSTER, of Willimantic, and by writing him stating the time they will be on the ground, will meet him there.

For the Camp Meeting Committee,
J. B. WOOD, Chairman.

GEO. W. BREWSTER, Secretary.

GEO. W. BREWSTER, Secretary. Willimantic, Aug. 6.

S. S. CONVENTIONS—ROCKLAND DISTRICT, EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.—The undersigned hold themselves ready to attend S. S. Conventions at any place in the District when the people carneatly desire it. Let such communicate with us through their Pastor or Superintendent as soon as possible.

E. W. STETSON, J. S. S. Com., Damariscotta, Aug., 23.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE SEMINARY, BUCKSPORT, ME.—Fall Term of 11 weeks opens Monday, Aug. 29. Superior facilities afforded young men preparing for college. Normal Department under the care of the Principal. No increase of taition rates. Students materially lessen expenses by self-

Principal.

NOTICE TO TENTMASTERS AND OTHERS—WILLIMANTIC CAMP MEETING.—Tentmasters and others
passing over the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill and New
London and Northern Railroads to erect Tents on the Willimantic Camp Ground, on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of September,
will be farnished with return passes free, by calling on Rev.
GEO. W. BREWSTER, Willimantic.

Norwich, Aug. 23.

H. W. CONANT.

S. S. CONVENTION.—The First Quarterly Convention of the First Auxiliary S. S. Association of Sandwich District will meet at North Bridgewater, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock, A. M. ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Report of Schools; 2. Essay, by Rev. F. A. Loomis—Subject: The Importance of Illustrative Teaching; 3. Discussion: Subject: What can be done for the Children outside of Sabbath Schools; Speakers: W. B. Hall and Rev. G. M. Hamien; 4. Essays, by Revs. F. A. Crafts and A. Anderson; Subject: The best Method of Cultivating the habit of Benevolence in the Children of our Sabbath Schools; to be followed by a Discussion—Rev. H. S. Smith and J. Capen, Jr. E. Bridgewater, Aug. 24. W. B. HALL, Secretary.

THE CAPE COD PREACHERS' MEETING will hold to next session at Chatham, Oct. 17. Monday Evening: Sermon by Joel A. Steele; alternate, f. Ryder.

Monday Evening: Sermon by Joel A. Steele; alternate, F. Ryder.

Monday Evening: Sermon by Joel A. Steele; alternate, F. Ryder.

Tuesday, A. M., Prayer Meeting, and Reading of Essays; P. M., S. S. Meeting; Evening, Sermon, by E. M. Anthony; alternate, C. eHammond.

Wednesday, A. M., Reading of Essays; P. M., Love Feast, and Reading of Essays; Evening, Missionary Meeting.

ESSAYS: Immortality of Action—P. T. Kenney; Incorrigible Members in the Church, and the Best Method of Dealing with them—W. T. Worth; The Propriety of Observing Everything in the Discipline—B. K. Hoaworth; A Model Methodist Episcopal Church with a Limited Membership and Limited Means—E. Eddon; As Ministers, are we Responsible for the Conduct of the Members of our Church—J. Gerry; Revivals in Sabbath Schools, and How to Promote Them—H. D. Robinson; Baptism of the Holy Spirit the Need of the Church—F. Ryder; General Conference of 1854—W. H. Richards; What is to become of our Small but Decaying Societies—J. A. Steele; Believers Marrying Unbelievers—What Effect it has on Religion and Churchies—C. Hammond; Church Divisions—Their Nature and the best Method of Correcting them—A. N. Bodfish; Is any Part of the Bible Uninghred?—E. M. Anthony; Morai Wants of the World, and the Ability of the Church to Meet them—G. W. Bridge; The Substantial and the Usaubstantial in the Methodism of the Age—J. F. Sheffield; Review of Bishop Clark on "Man all Immortal"—W. H. Stetson; Moral Honesty in the Ministry—W. V. Morrison—To be discussed by G. Pierson, S. Y. Wallace; Exposition of First Paali—J. B. Washburn; Relation of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Bible Holiness—G. A. Slifversten.

SKETCHES OF SERMONS; Gen. vi. 6—S. B. Chase; James
H. D. RONNSON Secretary. A Silfversten. ERMONS: Gen. vi. 6—S. B. Chase; Jan Sketches of Semons: H. D. Robinson, Secretary 22—J. S. Fish. South Harwich, Aug. 23.

bmitted by the Committee appointed at the last meesing of Association:
Monday Evening, Preaching by Rev. C. A. Plumer; alterate, Rev. G. G. Winslow.
Tuesday, 8.30. A. M., Prayer Meeting, one hour; Exegesis, sa. xilli. 10, 11-Revs. G. D. Strout, I. P. Roberts, L. H. Can: Sketch, Prov. vill. 29-31-Rev. J. N. Marsh, A. Lunt, Webb; Review of Hibbard's Religion of Childhood-Revs. D. Wardwell, B. B. Syrne, W. O. Holway. Tuesday, P.M., Exegesis, 1 Tim, ill. 16-Revs. E. W. Hutchiason, D. P. Androws, E. Bryant, D. W. True; Review of Kidder's Iomileties—Revs. E. A. Helmershausen, A. Prince, W. L. Srown; Discussion: Resolved, That all infants at birth are qually deprayed; Affirmative, Revs. E. Dayles, G. G. Winsow; Negative, Revs. W. L. Brown, True P. Adams. Evening, 7-30, Missionary Meeting and Collection; Speakers Revs. E. W. Hutchiason, D. P. Thompson, H. L. Bray, C. Phenix.

Chenix.

Wednesday, A. M., Essay: Personality and Power of Stan—Revs. H. P. Blood, P. Rowell, H. Murphy; Review of Man All Immortal—Revs. P. Higgins, C. Plummer, E. David. Hartford. Wednesday, P. M., S. S. Meeting; Speakers, E. A. Helmershausen, A. Prince, L. H. Bean, C. L. Hatell. Evening, To be arranged by the Preacher in charge. Superannated and Local Preachers not mentioned above condially invited to be present, and to bring with their sketches, Skeletons, etc. to be pre-etc.
A. Helmershausen, Committee

W. O. HOLWAY,

SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—A. MERRILL WHEELER,
A. M.. Principal.
Fall term commences Sept. 1. Tuition and Board reasonable. Rooms furnished with heavy furniture for those wishing to board themselves. For further particulars, address
the Principal.
Springfield, Vt., Aug. 10.
3t.

LEBANON CAMP MEETING will commence on the old ground in Lebanon, N. H., on Monday evening, Sept. 5th. We hope our brethren and silters will make special exertions this year, and come on in full force. Arrangements have been made for boarding at the following rates: for the week \$8.25; per day, \$1.00; breakfastor tea, 40 cents, and dinner 50 cents. Horse keeping, 50 cents per day, on hay,—grain extra. The Northern, Passumpsic and Vermont Central Railroads will receive free return ansass on the ground.

## The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.

At market for the current week: Cattle, 1416; Sheep and ambs, 8387; Swine, 1349. Number of Western Cattle, 590; astern Cattle, 278; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 500; astern Cattle, 278; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 500; Cattle left over from last week 100.

PRICES—Market Reef. Proc. 39. Cattle left over from last week 100.
PRICES—Market Beef—Extra \$13.50 @ 14.00; first quality

Hides-12c per B. Tallow-14je P B. Lamb Skins-1.50 @\$2.00. Sheep Skins-1.50 @ \$2.00. Calf Lamb Skins—1.50 @\$2.00. Sheep Skins—1.50 @\$2.00. Catr skins—23 & 255 P b.

The prices on the best grades of Beef are higher than they were last week, but upon the poorer class, of which there is a arge supply, the prices remain unchanged, some small thin that the having been sold as low as 60 P ib, at a large shrink.

for Beef.

Working Oxen—Sales \$250, \$185, \$175, \$160, \$155, 140, \$125, \$115, \$103. There is a fine supply of Working Oxen at market, for which there is an active demand.

Milch Cows—Ordinary \$35 \$650; extra \$70 \$7 90. Prices of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy of the purothaser.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade is active. Lambs are selling from \$4.00 to \$6 per head. Old Sheep 6 to 80 \$p\$ lb.

Swine—Western Store Hogs 000 \$p\$ is, retail 7 @ 11c. Columbia County Pigs, retail 10 g 12c \$p\$ lb. 100 Fat Hogs at market, prices 12jc \$p\$ lb.



WHOLESALE PRICE.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.
Mess Beef, \$\psi\$ bbl...
eash price, 00 00 \$\pi 30\$ 00
Family Beef, bbl, 33 \$\pi 35\$ 00
Fork, Boston extra cleaf 60
\$\psi\$ bbl, \$\pi 60\$ 00
Boston No. 1, bbl, \$\pi 44\$ 00
Boston No. 2, bbl, \$\pi 44\$ 00
Do. clear, \$\pi 60\$ 00
Do. lclard, bbl, \$\pi 60\$ 00
Do. lclard, FRUIT & VEGETABLES. Corn, \$\psi\$ 56 ms.

Jackson Whites, HAY.

N.O. and Mobile- B. Mid. to good mid. 188 Middling fair.
Ordinary.
Mid. to good mid. 188 Middling fair.
Ordinary.
Mid. to good mid. 183 Middling fair, LEATHER. Sole— Buenos Ayres, Middling lar,
GRASS SEED.

Herds Grass,
\$\psi\$ bush, 6 00 \$\pi\$ 6 50

Red Top,
\$\psi\$ sack,
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\$\pi\$ (Cl Nover, Nustern, 20 00 cm Sheep Skins—Clover, Western, 25 Bark Tanned, Sumac do, 

# Business Notices.

the Piter here to brown and inactivity upon the Liver, thereby preventing the natural and free discharge of bile. All know the lurking nature of the poison that produces Fever and Ague, and its kindred diseases. A sallow complexion, capricious appetite, and occasional pain in the side, are often the only symptoms to warn of impending danger. The operation of Oscood's INDIA CHOLAGOGUE is to counteract this missing influence, by producing activity of the biliary occasions. and a healthy natural discharge of bile from the system.

Sold by all Druggists and medicine dealers. Aug. 31.

DECIDEDLY THE MOST BEAUTIFUL, as well as the most useful and economical production of the present day is Hown & STEVENS' System of Family Dyc Colors. Yet they are so OLD ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Newspapers, Pamphlets, etc., are wanted and will immediately be put into paper, without being exposed to inspection. The highest cash prices paid. GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT, Paper Manufacturer, Simmons Block, Water Street, Boston.

1y. April 20.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Scurvy and diseases of the skin — Fever, restless sleep, foul stomach, tainted breath, languor, depression of spirits, always attendant on the worst cases of cutaneous eruptions, are speedily and radically removed by these medicines—the Ointment cleanses the skin, and the Pills purify the blood, stimulate the liver, and promote digression.

mote digestion. 2t. Aug. 24.

CANTON MATTINGS.—We have a small quantity on hand which were purchased at the Cargo Sales early in the senson, before the advance—which we shall furnish to our customers at the same prices as we sold them at that time. These Mattings comprise some of the best qualities and most beautifi styles ever imported. NEW ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Ha Aug. 24.

a year ago, which will be sold to our customers for ver much under the present ruling prices. New England Cal PET Co., 75 Hanover Street. 3t. Aug. 24. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, for Churches Schools and Families; adapted to Sacred and Secular Musio greatly superior to Melodeons and Harmoniums for all purposes. They are elegant as pieces of furniture; occupying little space; are not liable to get out of order or out of tune; and every one is scarranted for five years. Prices, \$05, \$115, \$125, \$145, \$150, \$180, \$280, and upward. An Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any address, with full particulars.

Warerooms, No. 274 Washington St. 3mes. Aug. 24.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.—Woosfer, O., Moy 20, 1803.—Sirs: Having had occasion to use Perry Davis' Pain Killer in my family for the last five years. I am pleased to acknowledge its beneficial effects in every instance. Feeling confident that it was this medicine that saved my child's life, when attacked with Cramp Colic, it is a pleasure to me to recommend it as a good family medicine, and one which every family ought to have in their house. In cases of emergency there can be nothing better; at least, I have always found it so, and I find it to be generally known and estecmed.

Yours respectfully, H. P. MCKEKRAS.
Prices, 35 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.50 pr. bottle. No. 29. A.24. Prices, 35 cents, 75 cents, in choice New Styles Dress Goods, BLACK SILES, blk. Figured and Plain Siles, solid colors, Shawla and Caper. O. S. CURRIER & Co., 56 Hanorer & March 18.

Hoard can be obtained at the house of Bro. Turner, or at his boarding tent on the ground.

A team will be provided to carry passengers and baggage from the cars to the ground and back at a fair price.

Come all who can come, from every quarter, and the Lord come with you.

Farmington, Me., Aug. 5.

A. SANDERSON.

SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—A. MERRILL WHEELER, A. M., Principal.

Fall term commences Sept. 1. Tuition and Board reason.

Boston.

Agriculture in 1835, since which time it has been used by some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon some of the first ladies of the country, and can be taken without the least danger to the most delicate constitution. Inquire for Circular at any druggists. Gilman Brothers, Proprietors, 109 Milk Street, Boston.

Boston.

NEW CARPETINGS FOR THE FALL SALES .- Per the steam-NEW CARPETINGS FOR THE FALL SALES.—Per the steamer Africa from Liverpool, the undersigned have just opened fine assortment of English Carpetings, comprising elegant and attractive styles of Royal Wiltons and best Brussels. These goods (in connection with their previous extensive and superior stock) they feel confident will commend themselves to the approval of parties seeking new and Choice Styles combined with the most durable fabrics. Also, a great variety of Elegant Rugs in Axminster, Wilton, Velvet and Brussels to match. John H. Prax, Sons & Co., 47 and 49 Summer St Aug. 24.

# Advertisements.

oliver discovered by the series of the company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the pany, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF
THE AGE.
MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of
our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures
EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
From the worst Scroula down to a common pimple. He
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possession over one handred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
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Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the
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Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
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in curing all kinds of humors, is so well established by the unanimous voice of all who have ever used it, that I need no say anything on the subject, as the most skillful physicians and the most careful druggists in the country are unanimous in its praise.

in its praise.

In presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it with a full knowledge of its curative power, in relieving all, and curing most of those diseases to which you are unfortunately so liable.

That most excruciating disease to an affectionate mother, NURSING SORE MOUTH, Is cured as if by a miracle; your own temper is restored to its natural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful naps to calm and sweet slumbers; and the Medical Discovery becomes a fountain of blessing to your husband and household. In the more advanced stages of CANKER,

it extends to the stomach, causing

c. ANKER,
it extends to the stomach, causing
DYSPETSIA,
which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the in KIDNEYS, creating a sinking, gone-feeling, and an indifference even to the cares of your family. he cares of your family,
Your stomach is
RAW AND INFLAMED,
and you can only to

your food distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds, and even of that your system does not get half the nourishment it contains, as the acrimonious fluid of the canker cats it up; then your complexion loses its bloom and becomes sallow or greenish, and your best day is gone. For want of nourishment your system becomes lose and flabby, and the fibres of your body become reluxed. Then follow a train of diseases which the Medical Discovery is peculiarly adapted to CURE:

Palpitation of the heart, pain in the side, weakness of the spine and small of the back, pain of the hip joint when you retire, irregularity of the bowels, and also, that most excruciating of diseases, the

How many thousands of poor women are suner in the firm of their next door neighbor does not know the cause. I wish to impress on your mind that good old proverb, "An ounce of prevention is before the firm of th

MEDICAL DISCOVERY
you have both the preventive and the cure, with this great and
good quality, that it will never under any discumstances, do
you any injury.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get,
and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one tablespoonful per day—
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to eight years, teaspoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels
twice a day. Yours truly, DONALD KENNEDY.
Price \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by every druggist in the
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May 18 P. MAGEE, N. E. Methodist Depository,
May 18 6t 5 Cornhill, Boston, Mass. PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE. A "Job Engine" Ruggles Press, prints 11 by 18 inches; price 300. A "Lion" Hawkes Press, prints 7 by 10 inches; price \$200. These presses are in fine order, and are a great bargain at the present time of high prices. Also, a large Hand Press. price \$50. Inquire at this office.

price \$50. Inquire at this office.

July 27

STONINGTON LINE. Inland Route via Groton for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc. The Shortest and Most Direct Route! Cars leave Station of the Boston and Providence Railroad, for Steamer COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. Williams, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Steamer Plymouth Rock, Capt. I. C. GEER, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at \$5 o'clock, P. M. Cars arrive at the Boat at 9; P. M. Landing in New York at Fier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortiand Street, connecting with all Railroad and Steamboat Lines for the North, South and West.

Tickets Furnished and Baggage Checked to New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Dunkirk and Buffalo, N. Y., and the West.

Trains leave New York for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, 8.00, A. M., 10.00, A. M., (? A. M., 4.00 P. M., 6.00, P. M., Philadelphia only, )7.30, P. M., 12 P. M.

Steamer Berths and State Rooms obtained at 76 Washington Street, and at the Boston and Providence Railroad Station, Pleasant Street, foot of the Common.

Boston, April 20. 19 76 Washington Street,

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Doston, April 20.

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. The People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine is warranted to cure and eradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Billious Diseases, and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Headaches, Dissiness, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KELSET'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds, Throat Distemper, Diarrhesa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cramps, and other similar complaints.

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FOR THE HAIR! Prepared from the Bark, Root
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It is the identical preparation used by all the Eastern
nations for the GROWTH and PRESERVATION of the Hair,
and by its use the Hair RETAINS ITS YOUTHFUL LUXURIANCE AND COLOR THROUGH LIFE.
One application will keep the Hair moist for several days,
and retain it in any REQUIRED POSITION, without the aid of
any other preparation. and retain it in any REQUIRED POSITION, without the aid of any other preparation.

It will perfectly prevent the Heir from FALLING OFF and quickly cause a new crop to come in, giving the whole a beautifully permanent dark glossy appearance.

It will Remove all Dandruf, keep the Scalp Clean, and the Hair Succet, Moist and Soft.

It contains no oil, alchoid, or any other injurious ingredients, and is the MOST PERFECT HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD

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NEW OHURCH RECORDS. A good Record Book has been long desired. As the results of considerable pains-taking we now offer the following:
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April 29 19 FAIRBANES & BROWN.

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rofession, the Press and the People, and will always render this faction.

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PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case, and Book, complete,
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Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book, 2 00
Case of any Six Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 16), and Book, 1 00
Single Boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1,
CAUTION—Buy none having F, Humphreys & Co. or Phillp Les on them. All such are old and worthless, of counterfeits. All my fresh and genuios medicines have F. Humphreys, M. D., on the bottom of each box.

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Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, as above, for all forms of disease.

1y Jan 27

above, for all forms of disease.

1y Jan 27

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OFFICE, NO. 121 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

Mr. Silloway invites the attention of Societies or Building Committees who anticipate remodeling old, or erecting new churches, to the fact, that during the last twelve years he has had much experience in the erection of large edifices, especially those used for public speaking; having rendered architectural service for the erection of the new State House at Moutpelier, Vt., and also for the remodeling or construction of over fifty churches, coating from \$2,000 to \$40,000 each.

He would be happy to exhibit drawings of the same, and give information on the subject to any desiring his services. Charges moderate, and letters by mail will receive early attention.

New York. O., New York.

The attention of Builders and others having LEAKY toOFS is solicited to this article, as being superior to any-hing heretofore offered for their inspection. Also, GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT PAINT, for all ex-posed Iron Work; cheaper and more desirable than any other paint. ## Descriptive Circulars with directions for application to be had of the undersigned. Sole Agents, GEORGE H. MORSE & CO.
No. 18 North Market Street, Boston.

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Persons visiting the city will find it very convenient to call at 19 Tremont Row, opposite Scollay's Building.

19N18

NEW MUBIC. THE VESTRY CHIMES. By A. Hull. Just Published. Containing 154 Tunes, 225 Hymns, 6mo., cloth. Price 60 cents; 86 per dozen. Just the thing for Camp Meetings. STRAY LEAVES—Three tunes on one sheet. Price 5 cents; \$3.00 per hundred. Also, The CAMP MEETING MELODIST. Price 20 cents; \$2.00 per doz. Sample copies of any of the above will be sent post-paid upon the receipt of the retail price. eccipt of the retail price.

DEGEN, ESTES & PRIEST, Publishers,

16 23 Cornhill, Boston. Aug 3

U. S. 7-30 LOAN. THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years

from Aug. 15th, 1834, with semi-annual interest at the rate of These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denom ons of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and all subs

lars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transortation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Ca ficates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

osits subsequent to that date must pay the inte Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and up ards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a co mission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN. IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium in the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

a government paper,
It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent invest-ent. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of heir face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts. Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond. In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three care, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not ess than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the prenium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. will be seen that the actual profit on this least at the prewill be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the pre-

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation. But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth ut two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxa lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other o leaders as those issued by the Government. In all other orms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged or payment, while the whole property of the country is held o secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its oans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the oyalty and patriotism of the people. Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The

ust be left wi h the officer receiving the deposit, to be for

arded to the Treasury Department.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE BECEIVED by the Tre SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE BECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the First National Bank of Boston, Mass. Second National Bank of Boston, Mass. Third National Bank of Boston, Mass. National Bank of the Republic, Boston, Mass. Boston National Bank of Boston, Mass. Merchants' National Bank of Boston, Mass. National Hide and Leather Bank of Boston, Mas

OBTON STAINED AND CUT GLASS WORKS.
J. M. COOK, Agent, 106, 106, 110 Congress Street, oston, Mass., Manufacturers of Stained, Cut, Enameled, locke and Embossed Glass in all its branches, Church and temorial Windows, Window Glass of all kinds. 1yD16 COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATMS AND Territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law. GEO. T. ANGELL, 46 Washington Street, Beston. Jan 13

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The reach of every Church, School, Cemetery, Factory

Farm in the land. Their use throughout the United
tates and Canadas for the past six years has proven them to
ombine most valuable qualities, among which are YONE,
TRENGTH, SONORIOUSERS and DURABILITY OF VIBEA,
TON, unequalted by any other manufacture. Sizes from 50 to
600 lbs., costing TWO THIRDS LESS than other metal, or
0 cents per pound, at which price I warrant them twelve
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Sept 30 104N B. ROBINSON,

Sept 30 19 No. 36 Dey Street, New York.

GRANDMOTHER'S SCRAP BOOK, Or the Way to Do Good. For sale by CROCKER & BEEWSTER.
384 pages; five pages Contents; 1864.
This valuable new book is attracting great attention. The writings of eminest men, with a full length portrait of Washington, a steel engraving, which is worth the price of the book. The variety of peus and subjects cannot fail to entertain all elasses of readers. The more it is read, the more it is admired. Any one knowing its value, will not be without it. AGENTS WANTED. Apply as above. 3mas June 29 PROTECTION FROM CANKER WORMS!

Attention is called to OEDWAY'S PATENT TREE
PROTECTOR, warranted to prevent the GRUS of the Canker Worm ascending trees. It operates with absolute certainty. Trials have been made at rooms of the ESSEX INSTITUTE, SALEM, and in open fields, with most perfect success,
It is simple, casily affixed to the tree, and requires neither

it is simple, easily affixed to the tree, and requires neither Dirac reliquid.
Circulars of testimonials and instructions may be had of E. D. GOODRICH, at Office of Dover Stamping Co., of Blackstone Street, Boston, General Agent for Now England States, except E sex County, Mass. THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR DYS-ENTERY, DIARRHGA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, CHOL-RA MOEBUS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, ETC., ETC. MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL

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Is the only Infallible Remedy known for these troublesom
complaints. For more than lifteen years it has been used be
old and young in all forate and stages of Bowel Complaint
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Spruy for Children it has no equal. It regulates the State
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Frovidence, R. I.
July 13.

# Poetry.

FATHER BATES. The years sit lightly on his brow, The good old man, who waits Until God sends his angels down

To call for Father Bates. Until kind Death, with gentle hand, Unbars the prison gates, And ushers into glorious life

Our happy Father Bates. Already by the portal's light The night-fog dissipates; And fast along the mountains bright Day dawns for Father Bates. They're waiting for him just ahead,

His brave old spirit-mates, And prayed with Father Bates.

The stripling priest of yesterday Who of his trials prates, Should learn a lesson of content From cheerful Father Bates.

No look nor act nor captious word Of his insinuates, That life has harshly, roughly stirred

No treasure has the old man gained, Counted by earthly rates,

But ah, there's boundless wealth above

His faculties colloquial All yield the story-telling palm

In these United States, Could number all the anecdotes Erst told by Father Bates.

And when, life o'er, we meet in heaven We hope to hear a story told By dear old Father Bates.

# Miscellany.

COL. JAQUES' PEACE MISSION TO RICE CAUSES WHICH LED TO IT-ITS RESULTS.

CAUSES WHICH LED TO IT—ITS RESULTS.

While on a visit to the Army of the Cumberland, in May, 1863, Gen. Rosecrans handed a letter to Mr. Gilmore from a subordinate officer, asking for a furlough, with a request that he (Mr. Gilmore) would see him, and if the plan he proposed seemed feasible, the general would telegraph the Department for the furlough asked. He added that Col. Jaques, the gentleman referred to, was a prominent member of the Methodist church, and although a clergyman, one of his truest and best officers. The letter of Col. Jaques avowed his conviction that from facts which had come to his knowledge, the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South were heartily tired of the rebellion; that they considered slavery—its cause—virtually abolished; that they ardently desired peace and the privilege of returning to their allegiance to Church and State. He believed, if permission were given him to go within the lines of the Confederacy, that he could, within ninety days, return with proposals of peace that would be acceptable to the government, obtained through the influence of the large body of his church at the South. He proposed to go openly and in his uniform, as "the messenger of God." Mr. Gilmore considered the enterprise as a rash one, and that Col Jaques would only throw away his life in its prosecution. He so reported to Gen. Rosecrans, who, however, did not agree with him, "aying: "I know if he talks peace to the people, the leaders will hang him; but he'll not do that, he'll go to the leaders themselves. The terms he will offer may not be accepted, but it will strengthen our moral position to offer them." He, therefore, telegraphed to Washington for a four months' furlough for Col. Jaques, and asked for an interview for him with the President. Both requests were immediately refused, but a fuller explanation of Col. Jaques' purpose was asked for by mail. "I've known Mr. Lincoln twenty years," said Col. Jaques, were immediately refused, but a faller explanation of Col. Jaques' purpose was asked for by mail. "I've known Mr. Lincoln twenty years," said Col. Jaques, "but I might write forty letters and accomplish nothing." Thereupon he urged Mr. Gilmore to go to Washington on his way home, a request that was seconded by Gen. Rosecrans. And in due season Mr. Gilmore presented himself to the President armed with a letter from Gen. Rosecrans, in which armed with a letter from Gen. Rosecrans; in which he said that he believed the public interest would be promoted by granting Col. Jaques request, because of its moral influence, though he did not anticipate the results that the Colonel himself expected from his mission. The President at first declined to entertain the subject, "because he said, "I happen to be President of the United States. We can make no overtures to the rebels. If they want peace all they have to do is to lay down their arms." Finally, however, he stated "in a clear, direct way, the terms he would give the rebels, a portion of which have since been included in the Amnesty Proclamation."

and he can communicate as much of it as he thinks best to Colonel Jaques; but the Colonel must not understand that he has these terms from me. We want peace, but we can make no overtures for the rebels. They already know that the country would welcome them back, and treat them generously and

within ten days Col. J. was on his way to the South. At Fortress Monroe he was allowed to smuggle him-self on board a flag of truce boat, whence he entered the rebel lines, still in his uniform. "Go where you please and stay as long as you like," said the rebel officer who first met him. The narration continues:

Any one can see the great risk he run. He had no credentials; nothing to show who he was, or why he came; and there were ten chances to one that he would be taken as a spy. But what was that to him? He was about his Master's work, and his trust in the which "whoever runs may read" in his face,

carried him safely through.

He went to Petersburg, and there they came to him. As Nicodemus came to the great Peace Maker, so the rebels came to him, by night. Disguised, and under false names, they sought him to ask the way to

"Lay down your arms; go back to your allegi-ance, and the country will deal kindly and generously by you," he said to all of them.

From all he had the same answer:
"We are tired of the war. We are willing to give up slavery. We know it is gone; but so long as our government holds out, we must stand by it; we cannot betray it and each other."

cannot betray it and each other.

Col. Jaques remained at Petersburg several weeks, and then returned to Baltimore. He wrote to the President relating the result of his mission, but received no reply. Months later, Mr. Gilmore learned that the letter was never received. But. Col. Jaques that the letter was never received. But. Col. Jaques was now anxious for another visit to the rebels, proposing, this time, to see the arch rebel himself. Leave of absence was again granted him by Mr. Lincoln's order. In a few weeks he joined Mr. Gilmore at Baltimore, but on going to Washington it was known that "unexpected obstacles were in the way of his further progress." What these were is not stated, but they could be removed by Mr. Gilmore's accompanying him. Accordingly the two gentlemen started, and were passed through the lines by Gen. Grant. "I went to Richmond," continues Mr. Gilmore, "because I thought I could render material aid to Col. Jaques, in paving the way to negotiations

more, "because I thought I could render material aid to Col. Jaques, in paving the way to negotiations that might result in peace." How they fared in that mission, what Mr. Davis said to them, and what they said to Mr. Davis, will be found in the account below taken from the Atlantic Monthly for September, and from the pen of Mr. Gilmore, who attended Colonel Jaques, and was present at the interview with Mr. Davis.

Mr. Benjamin occupied his previous seat at the table, and at his right sat a spare, thin-featured man, with iron-gray hair and beard, and a clear gray eye full of life and vigor. He had a broad massive fore-head, and a mouth and chin denoting great energy and strength of will. His face was emaciated and much wrinkled, but his features were good, especially his eyes—though one of them bore a scar, apparently made by some sharp instrument. He wore a suit of grayish brown, evidently of foreign manufacture, and as he rose I saw that he was about five feet ten inches high, with a slight stoop in the shoulders. His manners were simple, easy, and quite fascinating; and he threw an indescribable charm into his voice, as he extended his hand and said to us:

"I am glad to see you, gentlemen. You are very welcome to Richmond."

His manner put me entirely at my ease—the Col-

His manner put me entirely at my ease—the Col-onel would be at his if he stood before Cosar—and l

meet men of our clothes and our principles in Ri ond."
"Not often, not so often as I could wish; and I more friendly intercourse between the North and the South."

"We sincerely hope it may."

"Mr. Benjamin tells me you have asked to see me to"

And he paused, as if desiring we should finish the sentence. The Colonel replied:

"Yes, sir, we have asked this interview in the hope that you may suggest some way by which this war can be stopped. Our people want peace; your people do. and your Congress has recently said that you do. We have come to ask how it can be brought about."

"Yes, or to put it in other words: Independence or subjugation."

"Then the two governments are irreconcilably apart. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They are tired of fighting and want peace; and as they bear all the burden and suffering of the war, is it not right they should have peace, and have it on such terms as they

do. We have come to ask how it can be brought about."

"In a very simple way. Withdraw your armies from our territory and peace will come of itself. We do not seek to subjugate you. We are not waging an offensive war, except so far as it is offensive-fensive—that is, so far as we are forced to invade you to prevent your invading us. Let us alone and peace will come at once."

"But we cannot let you alone so long as you repudiate the Union. That is the one thing the Northern people will not surrender."

people will not surrender."
"I know. You would deny to us what you exact "I know. You would deny to us what you exact for yourselves—the right of self-government."
"No, sir," I remarked. "We would deny you no natural right. But we think the Union essential to peace; and, Mr. Davis, could two people, with the same language, separated by only an imaginary line, live at peace with each other? Would not disputes constantly arise, and cause almost constant war between them?"

constantly arise, and cause almost constant war between them?"

"Undoubtedly, with this generation. You have
sown much bitterness at the South, you have put
such an ocean of blood between the two sections, that
I despair of seeing any harmony in my time. Our
children may forget this war, but we cannot.

"I think the bitterness you speak of, sir," said the
Colonel, "does not really exist. We must talk here
as friends; our soldiers meet and fraternize with each
other; and I feel sure that if the Union were restored,
a more friendly feeling would arise between us than

"No, I cannot. I desire peace as much as you do. I deplore bloodshed as much as you do; but I feel that not one drop of the blood shed in this war is on my hands; I can look up to my God and say this. I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, and for twelve years I worked night and day to prevent it, but I could not. The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves; and so the war came, and now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight his battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence—and that or extermination we will

"We have no wish to exterminate you," answered the Colonel. "I believe what I have said, that there is no bitterness between the Northern and the Southern people. The North, I know, loved the South. When peace comes it will pour money and means into your hands to repair the waste caused by the war; and it would now welcome you back and forgive you all the loss and bloodshed you have caused. But we must crush your armies and exterminate your government. And is not that already nearly done? You are wholly without money and at the end of your resources. Grant has shut you up in Richmond. Sherman is before Atlanta. Had you not, then, better accept honorable terms while you retain your "We have no wish to exterminate you," answered ter accept honorable terms while you retain your prestige, and save the pride of the Southern people?"

MR. DAVIS ON THE CONFEDERATE PROSPECTS.

Mr. Davis smiled.

"I respect your earnestness, Colonel, but you do not seem to understand the situation. We are not exactly shut up in Richmond. If your papers tell the truth, it is your capital that is in danger, not ours. Some weeks ago Grant crossed the Rapidan to whip Lee and take Richmond. Lee drove him in the first battle, and then Grant executed what your people call a 'brilliant flank movement,' and fought Lee again. Lee drove him a second time, and then Grant made another 'flank movement;' and so they kept on, Lee whipping and Grant flanking, until Grant got where he is now. And what is the net result? Grant has lost seventy-five or eighty thousand menmore than Lee had at the outset—and is no nearer taking Richmond than at first; and Lee, whose front has never been broken, holds him completely in check, and has men enough to spare to invade Maryland, and threaten Washington! Sherman, to be sure, is before Atlanta; but suppose he is, and suppose he takes it? You know that the farther he goes from his base of supplies, the weaker he grows, and the more disastrous defeat will be to him. And defeat may come. So, in a military view, I should extractly a server position was hetter than yours. Mr. Davis smiled.

certainly say our position was better than yours.

"As to money; we are richer than you are. You smile; but admit that our paper is worth nothing—it answers as a circulating medium, and we hold it all ourselves. If every dollar of it were lost, we should, ourselves. If every dollar of it were lost, we should, as we have no foreign debt, be none the poorer. But it is worth some thing; it has the solid basis of a large cotton crop, while yours rests on nothing, and you owe all the world. As to resources; we do not lack for arms or ammunition, and we have still a wide territory from which to gather supplies. So, you see, we are not in extremities. But if we were, if we were without money, without food, without weapons, if our whole country were devastated, and our armies were without money, without 1000, without weapons, if our whole country were devastated, and our armies crushed and disbanded, could we, without giving up crushed and disbanded, could we, without giving up capt to govern ourselves? our manhood, give up our right to govern ourselves? Would you not rather die, and feel yourself a man,

than live, and be subject to a foreign power?"

"From your standpoint there is force in what you say," replied the Colonel. "But we did not come here to argue with you, Mr. Davis. We came, hoping to find some honorable way to peace; and I am ing to find some nonorable way to peace; and I am grieved to hear you say what you do. When I have seen your young men dying on the battle-field, and your old men, w men and children starving in their homes, I have felt I could risk my life to save them. For that reason I am here; and I am grieved, grieved,

For that reason I am here; and I am grieved, grieved, that there is no hope."

"I know your motives, Col. Jaques, and I honor you for them; but what can I do more than I am doing? I would give my poor life, gladly, if it would bring peace and good-will to the two countries; but it would not. It is with your own people you should labor. It is they who desolate our homes, burn our wheat fields, break the wheels of wagons carrying women and children, and destroy supplies meant for our sick and wounded. At your door lies all the misery and crime of this war, and it is a fearful, fear-

"Not all of it, Mr. Davis. I admit a fearful account, but it is not all at our door. The passions of both sides are aroused. Unarmed men are hanged, and prisoners are shot down in cold blood, by yourselves. Elements of barbarism are entering the war, on both sides, that should make us, you and me, as Christian men, shudder to think of. In God's name let us stop it. Let us do something, concede something, to bring about peace. You cannot expect, with only four and a half millions, as Mr. Benjamin says you have, to hold out against twenty millions."

Again Mr. Davis smiled.

"Do you suppose there are twenty millions at the states that he has been, at various times, for these

Again Mr. Davis smiled.

"Do you suppose there are twenty millions at the North determined to crush us?"

"I do—to crush your government. A small number of our people, a very small number, are your friends—secessionist. The rest differ about measures and candidates, but are united in the determination to save the Union. Whoever is elected in November, he must be committed to a vigorous prosecution of the war."

ber, he must be committed to a vigorous prosecution of the war."

Mr. Davis still looked incredulous. I remarked:

"It is so, sir. Whoever tells you otherwise, deceives you. I think I know Northern sentiment, and I assure you it is so. Mr. Lincoln, I know, is about to call out five hundred thousand more men, and I can't see how you can resist much longer; but if you do you will only deepen the radical feeling of the Northern people. They will now give you fair, honorable, generous terms; but let them suffer much more, let there be a dead man in every house, as there is now in every village, they will give you no terms—they will insist on hanging every rebel south "You give no offense," he replied, smiling very pleasantly. "I wouldn't have you pick your words. This is a frank, free talk, and I like you the better for saying what you think. Go on."

"I was merely going to say that, let the Northern people once really feel the war—they do not feel it yet—and they will insist on hanging every one of your leaders."

"Well, admitting all you say, I can't see how it affects our position. There are some things worse than hanging or extermination. We reckon giving up the right of self-government one of those things."

"By self-government you mean disunion—Southern independence?"

"Yes."

"And slavery, you say, is no longer an element in the contest?"

or subjugation."

"Then the two governments are irreconcilably apart. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They are tired of fighting and want peace; and as they bear all the burden and suffering of the war, is it not right they should have peace, and have it on such terms as they like?" like?"
"I don't understand you. Be a little mor

MR. DAVIS REFUSES AN ARMISTICE "Well, suppose the two governments should agree to something like this: To go to the people with two propositions; say, peace, with disunion and Southern independence, as your proposition—and peace, with union, emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty, as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they existed before the war) vote "Yes" or "No" on these two propositions, at a special election within sixty days. If a majority votes disunion, our government to be bound by it, and to let you go in peace.

If a majority votes Union, yours to be bound by it, and to stay in peace. The two governments can

contract in this way, and the people, though constructionally unable to decide on peace or war, can elect which of the two propositions shall govern their rulers. Let Lee and Grant, meanwhile, agree to an armistice. This would sheathe the sword, and if once sheathed, it would never again be drawn by

other; and I feel sure that if the Union were restored, a more friendly feeling would arise between us than has ever existed. The war has made us know and respect each other better than before. This is the view of very many Southern men; I have had it from many of them—your leading citizens."

"They are mistaken," replied Mr. Davis. "They do not understand Southern sentiment. How can we feel anything but bitterness towards men who deny us our rights? If you enter my house and drive me out of it, am I not your natural enemy?"

"You put the case too strongly. But we cannot fight forever; the war must end at some time; we must finally agree upon something; can we not agree now, and stop this frightful carnage? We are both Christian men, Mr. Davis. Can you, as a Christian man, leave untried any means that may lead to peace?"

nor history shows that the majority rules or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, sir, the man who should go before the Southern people with such a proposition, with any proposition which imsuch a proposition, with any proposition which is plied that the North was to have a voice in determi

nesty—the terms which Mr. Lincoln authorized you to offer us?"

"No, sir; Mr. Lincoln did not authorize me to offer you any terms. But I think both he and the Northern people, for the sake of peace, would assent to some such condition."

"They are very generous," replied Mr. Davis, for the first time during the interview showing some angry feeling. "But annesty, sir, applies to criminals. We have committed no crime. Confiscation is of no account unless you can enforce it. And emancipation! You have already emancipated nearly two millions of our slaves—and if you will take care of them, you may emancipate the rest. I had a few when the war began. I was of some use to them; they never were of any to me. Against their will you 'emancipated' them, and you may 'emancipate' every negro in the Confederacy, but we will be free! We will govern ourselves. We will do it if we have to see every Southern plantation sacked and every Southern city in flames."

"I see, Mr. Davis, it is useless to continue this conversation," I replied; "and you will pardon us, if we have seemed to recommend to the confederacy."

versation," I replied; "and you will pardon us, if we have seemed to press our views with too much pertinacity. We love the old flag, and that must be our

As we were leaving the room, Mr. Davis added:
"Say to Mr. Lincoln from me that I shall at any

husbands, and bring their children with them. There they sit in a family group round a marble table, sipping their coffee or wine, thinking it no shame to be seen by any of their neighbors, because there is nothing to be ashamed of. The cafe is not simply a drinking-shop. There is no necessity to drink anything stronger than coffee or eau sucre; and you may sit at your tables as long as you please, read the paren play at dominose, or that with your friends. All sit at your tables as long as you please, read the paper, play at dominoes, or chat with your friends. All
the amenities of private life are strictly observed.
The men are gallant and polite; you never hear a
word that would offend the most sensitive, and you
never, or very rarely indeed, see any one tipsy.
There is nothing about the place to suggest the drinking shop, or to impress you with the obligation to
drink. You feel that you are at liberty to take your
ease and pleasure, and do as you like. So accustomed is the landlord to look upon his house as a
place for the convenience and general entertainment tomed is the landlord to look upon his house as a place for the convenience and general entertainment of the public, that he will sometimes take more interest in a game of dominoes or piquet than in the vending of his goods. Madame will have to shriek to him to come and attend to his business. In Paris, even the lowest classes take their wine like gentlemen; in London they swill their liquors like pigs. A London public house is a trough.—All the Year Round.

Lieut. Hunt, of Utica, (U. S. regular artillery) retends hanging or extermination. We reckon giving up the right of self-government one of those things."

"By self-government you mean disunion—Southern independence?"

"And slavery, you say, is no longer an element in the contest?"

"No, it is not; it never was an essential element. It was only a means of bringing other conflicting elements to an earlier culmination. It fired the musket which was already capped and loaded. There are essential differences between the North and the South that will, however this war may end, make them two nations."

"You ask me to say what I think. Will you allow me to say that I know the South pretty well, and never observed those differences?"

"Then you have not used your eyes. My sight is poorer than yours, but I have seen them for years."

"Well, sir, be that as it may, if I understand you, the dispute between your government and ours is narrowed down to this: Union or disunion." Lieut. Hunt, of Utica, (U. S. regular artillery) re-

Great events, we often find, On little things depend; And very small beginnings Have oft a mighty end. Letters joined make words,
And words to books may grow,
As flake on flake descending
Forms an avalanche of snow.

A single utterance may good Or evil thoughts inspire, One little spark enkindled May set a town on fire

Makes the coral strand.

A daily penny—saved—
A fortune may begin;

Our life is made entirely
Of moments multiplied,
As little streamlets joining
Form the ocean's tide.

Our hours and days, our months and years,

PRAYING AND GIVING.

Biographical.

those who were favorably disposed towards religion, it was indeed refreshing to visit this venerable pair at their tidy dwelling, to hear them recount the stories of the past, and to dwell upon the wonders of God's saving grace.

"Vital spark of heavenly flame," etc.

Of her 13 children, two have died; the rest, seven sons and four daughters are each married, and have children. Of her 143 descendants, 115 are living. Fifty-six years of her life have been devoted with more or less faithfulness to the service of her Divine Master. The text for the funeral was, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth."

J. L. LOCKE.

Are in small moments given; They constitute our Time below-ETERNITY IN HEAVEN!

Wee words are very often
Full of weal or woe,
Joy or grief depending
On saying "Yes" or "No." What volumes may be written
With little drops of ink!
How small a leak, unnoticed,
A mighty ship will sink! A tiny insect's labor

this generation."

"The plan is altogether impracticable. If the South were only one State, it might work; but as it is, if one Southern State objected to emancipation, it would nullify the whole thing; for you are aware the

plied that the North was to have a voice in determining the domestic relations of the South, could not live here a day. He would be hanged to the first tree, without judge or jury."

"Allow me to doubt that. I think it more likely he would be hanged if he let the Southern people know the majority couldn't rule," I replied, smiling.

"I have no fear of that," rejoined Mr. Davis, also smiling most good humoredly. "I give vou leave to proclaim it from every house top in the South."

"But, seriously, sir, you let the majority rule in a single State; why not let it rule in the whole country?"

"Because the States are independent and sovereign. The country is not. It is only a confedera-tion of States; or rather it was; it is now two "Then we are not a people-we are only a polit-

"That is all." "But tell me—are the terms you have named— emancipation, no confiscation, and universal am-nesty—the terms which Mr. Lincoln authorized you

Mrs. Tenney Butterfield died in Danforth, Me., Aug. 1, 1864, aged 78 years, 3 months and 20 days. The deceased was a native of Chatham, Mass. In 1798, when she was 12 years old, her father, Capt. James Loveland, quit following the sea, and moved to Readfield, Me., where he settled upon a farm. Subsequently he resided in Sidney, at which place, in 1806, Tenney became united in marriage to Wm. Butterfield. Through the influence of the prayers of her husband's sister Fanny—afterward well known as the devoted helpmate of Rev. Ebenezer Newell—she became a Christian in 1808. From Sidney, her husband moved to Madison, thence to Brighton, Me., and afterwards to Magandavick, N. B. In 1828 her husband fixed his abode in Weston, Me., then a wilderness region, where he set up his humble Penates in the third log cabin erected there. Bro. B. afterwards becoming prosperous in business erected a residence, which will long be known as one of the homes of the Methodist "circuit riders." Often did their dwelling resound with the prayers and hymns of our Methodist Israelites, and it became the nucleus of a religious movement, the ripples of which are widely felt in the surrounding settlements to this day. In one of the social meetings held in their house, whilst the now venerable Father Butterfield was conducting the services, a young man was converted, who became a useful events in the surrounding the properties of the prief. the now venerable Father Butterfield was conducting the services, a young man was converted, who became a useful evangelist in the New England Conference. In brief, it may be said that the history of this family enters largely into the annals of Methodism in this eastern frontier. Had it not been for the strong support rendered to the Wesleyan faith by Father B and his equally efficient companion, long ere this, Methodism in this region would have succumbed to a worldly tide. In 1856, because of pecuniary reverses, this aged couple migrated to Northport, Wisconsin, where they became pleasantly settled. In their new home they welcomed again the Methodist timerant, and among the number were Bros. Jennie and Aspinwall whom they knew in Maine. Several of their children accompanied them to this western home; but Sister B.

nacity. We love the old flag, and that must-be our apology for intruding upon you at all."

"You have not intruded upon me," he replied, resuming his usual manner. "I am glad to have met you both. I once leved the old flag as well as you dot, I would have died for it; but now it is to me only the emblem of oppression."

"I hope the day may never come, Mr. Davis, when I was the Colemba that the Colemba that the Colemba that must-be our apole of their children accompanied them to this western home; but Sister B. New England, and so after deliberating upon the subject, it was decided to return to Maine, and in the spring of their children accompanied them to this western home; but Sister B. New England, and so after deliberating upon the subject, it was decided to return to Maine, and in the spring of their children accompanied them to this western home; but Sister B. Several of their children accompanied them to this western home; but Sister B. Several of their children accompanied them to this western home; but Sister B. Several of their children accompanied them to this western home; but Sister B. Several of their children accompanied them to this western home; but Sister B. Several of their children accompanied them to this western home; but Sister B. Several of their children accompanied them to this western home; but Sister B. Several of their children accompanied them to this western home; but Sister B. Several of their children accompanied them to this western home; but Sister B. Several of their children accompanied them to this western home; but Sister B. Several of their children accompanied them to this western home; but Sister B. Several of their children accompanied them to this western home; but Sister B. Several of their children accompanied them to this western home; but Sister B. Several of their children accompanied them to this western home; but Sister B. Several of the severa

THE CAFES OF PARIS.

In a Parisian cafe you will find as many women as men; respectable women, too, who come with their husbands, and bring their children with them. There

the shore. It is estimated that the lake is capable of producing three hundred million gallons of oil, and forty or fifty gallons are considered equal to a ton of coal. The Trinidad Colonist publishes a memoire by Mr. Stollmeyer, of Port of Spain, proposing the use of this liquid fuel for oceanic steam navigation; and he states that he has been, at various times, for these three years, suggesting this employment of a distillate from the lake of Trinidad. To oil a ship would not take above a tenth of the time it takes to coal her, if pipes were employed, and the oil would not take above a fourth of the space occupied by coals. He recommends that it be applied at once as auxiliary to coal, by throwing jets over the burning mass, but contemplates, eventually, upright tubular boilers, the liquid fuel to be supplied as fast as it can be converted into the flame. Of course, the North American oil springs are another source of supply.

A Russian merchant, M. Sidorow, who has acquired an enormous fortune in Siberia, has given the sum of 120,000 roubles and the produce of a vast auriferous territory towards the foundation of a university at Tobolsk. A Russian journal, which seemed to throw some doubts upon the realization of his scheme, only produced the effect of making him send another sum of 20,000 roubles and two huge gold nuggets to the government towards the furtherance of the plan. There is no reason why, with this enormous sum and There is no reason why, with this enormous sum, and the 20,000 roubles contributed for the same object by M. Demidoff in 1803 (a sum which, untouched since, has now increased to 75,000 roubles), a Tobolsk university should not in reality be founded soon.

ome rebels from a house near where the "battle of the Wilderness" was fought, he was the first one who fell by the Ideadly aim of the enemy. The alletted task w. s performed by our men at a loss of five of their number, and nine of the rebels, twenty rebels being taken as prisoners. As Lieut. B, fell he exclaimed, "O Lord I" and a large circle of friends at home. His age was 28. He leaves a wife and two children to deplore his early death; and the Methodist Church, of which he was an exemplary member, to lament the loss it has sustained in his removal to the church triumphant.

Great events, we often find. Danforth, Me., Aug. 12.

Asa Pinney died in Pittsfield, Vt., July 23d, aged 56 years. He had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than twenty years. His sufferings were great, yet he was patient and uncomplaining Heft a portion of his property for the perpetual maintenance of worship in his town. His companion has lost a kind husband, his children an affectionate father. His last words were, "Come, blessed Jesus, come!"

N. M. GRANGER.

SISTER ACHSAH A. WENTWORTH died in Newmarket, N. H., Aug. 5, aged 22 years. She was converted last June, and united with the church on probation in July. Her Christian experience was short but satisfactory. In her death, the church mourns the loss of one of its faithful young members, the large circle of her young friends and associates one of their brightest ornaments, her parents a worthy daughter, and her sister a confiding friend.

J. LEWIS TREFREN.

ALMON D. Jones, of Gilmanton, died of wounds received in the service of his country, in the Hospital at Washington, June 11, aged 19 years and 6 months. Some two years since he professed religion and joined the church on probation, and remained a member to the last. His chaplain wrote to his afflicted father, "that he died praying." His attendant writes: "He was a good boy, and fell bravely in the defense of his country. Tell his friends that he died happy." These testimonies are full of consolation to the bereaved parents. He was an only son. His parents, two young sisters and a large circle of relatives mourn his early death.

Gilmanton, N. H., Aug. 15.

Mrs. Menitable D. Scribner died in Manchester, N. H., Aug. 14, aged 62 years. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church forty-nine years, and as such adorned her profession by a well ordered life. She died in peace; and while she rests from her labors, her works do follow her.

Manchester, Aug. 20.

# Advertisements.

One of our friends keeps a family missionary box, and a little daughter of some six summers was very desirous of putting in her pennies also with the rest. Some time after she was saying her evening prayer at her father's knee, when, to his surprise, she hesitated a moment, and then added: "Lord, bless my two pennies for Jesus' sake. Amen." Waiting until she was in bed, he asked his wife: "What made Gracie say that?" and the really was: "She has made." FAMILY DYE COLORS! (Patented Oct. 13th she was in deed, he asked his whet." What made Gra-cie say that?" and the reply was: "She has made that every night since giving her pennies to the mis-sionary box." May we not believe that the little one's pennies will surely be blessed, and learn from a child the lesson ever to send a prayer with our alms A SAVING OF EIGHTY PER CENT.

A SAVING OF EIGHTY PER CENT.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Dark Brown, Sunf Brown, Sunf Brown, For Dycing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarle, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonuets, Hats, Forman and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

Cherry, Crimcon, Dark Brown, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Light Green, Hagenta.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would other wise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success. Directions in English, Freuch and German, inside of each package.

Malze, Maroon, Orange, Saimon, Scarlet, Slate, Solierino, Violet, For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, with many valuable receipts, purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price, —10 cents.

Manulactured by HOWE & STEVENS,
260 BROADWAY, BOSTON,
For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

DR. E. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM SYRUP in the

DR. E. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM SYRUP is the first and only remedy ever offered to the public for the effectual removal of the Ascarides or Pin Worms from the human system. It affords relief in twenty-four hours, and a cure is warranted when taken according to directions, which accompany cach bottle.

It is the pin worm, and, if not removed, causes a general derangement of the whole system. Within the last two years by f. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup has gained a high reputation in this section, and we are assured it never tails to crudicate from the system those distressing peast. Children who could find no relief have been restored to health by the use of this syrup "—Portland Courier.

Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup has become one of our standard medicines, and is being rapidly adopted by the Medical Faculty, who have fested its meits. It is a valuable cathartic, always safe and reliable.

At wholesale in Boston by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., W.E. K.B. & POTTER, and REED, CUTLER & CO. At retail by Druggists generally.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC HOSE, &c Besides a complete assortment of articles intended for the exclusive use of the MEDICAL and DENTAL Professions, we have always in store, at lowest prices, a great variety of the following articles suited to the wants of ahe general public:

\*\*TRUSSES\*\*

WHITE'S SPRING LEVER TRUSS, and every desirable style of the best patterns. Also, SPINAL AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, and ELASTIC HOSE for varioose veins, swollen or weak joints. Of Elastic Hose we have several grades of Silk and Cotton, at corresponding prices. Directions for measurement for Hose and Trusses forwarded when requested.

prices. Directions for measurement for Hose and Trusses incrwarded when requested.

Also, SYRINGES of every description, Breast Punes, Rearing, Trusperts, Conversation, Trusperts, and August LLSs for the Deaf, CRUTCHES of bee patterns, Rubber Urinals to wear on the person day or night for males and females, Galvanie Batteries, &c..

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,

13 Tremont Street, Boston,

A peculiar and inestimable quality of this remedy that cases of long standing and severe character yield as readily to its healing influence as those of more recent origin and and to dwell upon the wonders of God's saving grace. Eight weeks ago our "mother in Israel" became prostrated by disease. With resignation and pious hope she endured her sufferings, and spoke with animation about the prospect ahead. It was quite a straggle with her to leave her children, for whose spiritual welfare she felt a deep concern, but the Lord gently calmed her anxiety by the bestowment of more grace,—and then she dismissed all care—confident that her heavenly Father's will in their behalf would have respect to her prayers.

The quality of her dying faith was evinced by the many cjaculations of prayer and praise which she gave expression to, as long as weary nature would permit. While relatives and friends stood weeping around her death-bed, the writer read the beautiful hymn composed by Pope, commencing, milder nature—thus happily illustrating the "power of med cine over disease," and providing, by the combination of se ence and medical skill, a remedy adapted, in a remarkable de

is now well established as an unfailing remedy
Coughs, Colds, Hearseness, Sore Throat,
Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup,
Liver Complaint, Bronchitis,
Difficulty of Breathing,

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

That this remedy performs all that it promises, let those testify who can speak from experience.

From Eider H. L. Gilman, of Glover, Vt., a Minister of the Gospel.

"I was troubled for several years with a difficulty of the heart and lungs. I applied to several physicians or help and tried almost every remedy of the numerous ones which were recommended without receiving any assistance; but was growing weaker and weaker; until, hearing of Wistani, and the glove of the numerous ones which glove in the second of the difficulty of the second of the difficulty of disease of the heart. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best itung medicine before the public, and I most cheerfully and conscientiously recommend it to all persons suffering with pulmonsery complaints."

From Hon. W. H. Jones, of Vermont.

"I have been troubled from my boyhood with chronic of hereditary lung complaints. Some years since, early in the winter, I took cold which as usual settled into a secrecough which continued to increase, although I made use of all the cough remedies I heard of. My family physician also prescribed for me, but I experienced no relief. During all this time I was gradually running down, losing flesh and strength mutil my friends as well as myself became very much alarmed thinking I should waste away in Consumption.

"While in Boston, during the spring following, I was in duced to try Wistan's Balasam of Wild Chierux. After meday's time my cough had entirely ceased, and I was soor restored to my usual health and strength."

From John Flagg, Eq., of Bennington, N. H.

"Three years since I was very much reduced with a dread ful Cough, which resulted in Bronchitis, affecting me is ten day's time my cough had entirely ceased, and I was soor restored to my usual health and strength."

From John Flagg, Eq., of Bennington, N. H.

"Three years since I was very much reduced with a dread ful Cough, which resulted in Bronchitis, affecting me so every as to render it difficult to speak in an aud Miss Julia A. Wheaton, of the North Russell St. Methodist Episcopal Church, died of typhoid fever, at Beaufort, S. C., July 16, aged 24 years. Seldom has a single death wrought such sorrow. Though yet young, she had grown into the affections of a large and varied circle in the church and community, upon whom her sudden departure brought sudden night.

She was a teacher in one of the public schools of this city, and her superingeding committee, published a testi-

bomage of her affectionate papils. Though enfeebled by the climate, she still refused to leave till her time had expired. She was waiting for the ship to take her home, when a higher summons reached her, and she ascended to the home eternal and in the heavens. She greeted the angel of death with a smile responsive to his own, and ran up with joy the shining way. The day before she died she said, "O what peace! It seems as though I had been in heaven all day."

A crowded church at her memorial services bore testimony to the depth of feeling that her loss occasioned. Among the mourning congregation, was an old lady, a late refugee from Charleston, S. C., whom she had visited weekly, and regularly aided from her scanty stores. She had been almost her only friend and benefactor in this distant land; and a few fragments of mourning which she could not refrain from assuming, notwithstanding her poverty, testified at once to her sorrow and her love. It is rare that a Dorcas so young honors Christ and blesses his children with those alms that are ever had in remembrance in the sight of God. Her soul ripened early. Brought into the church while yet a child through the labors of Dr. Cobleigh, she speedily developed into the mattre Christian. An apt papil in the school of Christ, she has been rapidly advanced to higher grades in heaven. She has not lived in vain.

"The summer's flower is to the summer sweet, it."

From Dean Gray, Jr., Esq., of Westfield, Mass,

"About a year since I was attacked with a severe and
tressing cough, followed by emaclation, night sweats,
other symptoms of approacting disease.

"I tried many reacedies to no avail, and so alarming
my ease appear that my friends entertained serious fears
my recovery.

ny case appear that my friends entartained serious fear ny recovery,
"At this juncture I purchased a bottle of Wistar's Bal-ind at once began to mend, and by the time two bottles been exhausted. I had entirely regained my health strength. I shall always keep it in my family."

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. under the Museum, Boston, and sold by all draggists a dealers in medicines. eoply Nov i

VISALT'S ITALIAN HAIR REGENERATOR
Is positively not a dye. It is admitted by the highest
medical authority to be the only regenerator capable of securing a healthy head of hair. It is to be had of Druggists and
Hair Dressers. Depot, United States Hotel, Room 16, Beach
Street, Boston.

Though to itself it only live and die."

Much more is it, when it lives never to itself and always to others. Such was her life; a flower brief as summer's, it has left a life-long fragrance in the hearts that had enjoyed its earthly beauty. May her bowed parents find her support theirs. May a grateful nation give this martyr to her cause a worthy place among her children, who whether on battle-fields, in hospitals, or among the unfettered victims of slavery, have laid down their lives for humanity and God. With them she shall not lose her reward both on earth and in heaven.

Boston, Aug. 22.

Boston, Aug. 22.

Henry Allen Scott, son of the late Rev. Joel Scott, was born in Alexander, Me. At the call of his country he enlisted in the 31st Maine Regiment, on the 10th of last March, and with his contrade soldiers proceeded to Philadelphia, at which place he was taken ill with chronic diarrhea. In an invalid condition he was sent back to Augusta, Me., in the latter part of June. While making arrangements to return to his home in Danforth, he was seized with typhoid fever, which terminated his life July 4, 1864, at the age of 37 years. Fifteen years ago he was converted in Alexander, under the labors of Rev. A. Kendall, and connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church in that place. His letters to his wife during his brief life as a soldier, breather the spirit of a Christian; and the fact that he died in pious hope, is confirmed by those who were with him during his last illness. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss, and to imitate his virtues.

J. L. L.

LIEUT. WM. BRANNAN, of Weston, Me., was a member of Co. I, I th Maine Regiment, and for his gallanty was promoted to the position of first lientenant. On the 14th of May, while leading a squad of men to dislodge

# Advertisements.

BOARDING. Persons desiring a quiet, religious home, either transient or permanent, may be pleasantly commodated at No. 3 Green Street, a few steps from Bow-in Square and the Revere House. 3mos June 22

IT WILL NOT WASH OUT. TARRANT'S IN-DELIBLE INK. For Marking LINEN, MUSLIN, SILE, &c. By years of use has proved itself
THE BEST,
MOST PERMANENT,

Marking Ink in the World.

Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwick Street, New York. For sale by all Druggists, 19

DR. MARSHALL'S HEADACHE AND CATARRH SNUFF.

This Sauff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article ever known for curing the CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, and the HEADACHE. It has been found an excellent remedy-in many cases of Sorge Eyes. Deafness has been removed by it, and HEARING has often been greatly improved by its. use. It purges out all obstructions, strengthens the Glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere Beware of Counterfeits! A fac simile of the signature of the Proprietor, CHARLES ROWEN, is on every bottle.

M. S. BURR & CO., No. 26 Tremont Street, Boston, General Agents for New England.

Inquire of LAROY ROGERS, on the premises. Aug 24

DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS. COFFEE!
COFFEE!! COFFEE!!
THE EAST INDIA COFFEE CO., 154 READE STREET,
(three doors from Greenwich Street), New York, call universal attention to their KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

three doors from Greenwich Street, New York, call universal attention to their KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

Kent's East India Coffee
has all the flavor of Old GOVERNMENT JAVA, and is but half the price; and also that
Kent's East India Coffee
has twice the strength of Java, or any other Coffee whatever, and wherever used by our first class hotels and steamboats, the stewards say there is a saving of Soper cent.

Kent's East India Coffee
is the most healthy beverage known, and is very nutritious. The weak and infirm may use it at all times with imponity. The wife of the Rev. W. Eaves, local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City, who has not been able to use any coffee for fifteen years can use

Kent's East India Coffee
three times a day without injury, it being entirely free from those properties that produce nervous excitement.

DR. JAMES BOYLE, of 156 CHAMBERS STREET, says: "I have never known any Coffee so healthful, nutritious, and free from all injurious qualities as

Kent's East India Coffee.

rece from all injurious qualities as

Kent's East India Coffee.

I advise my patients to drink it universully, even those to whom I have hitherto prohibited the use of Coffee."

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE NEW YORK EYE INFIRMARY says: "I direct all the patients of our institution to use exclusively clusively Kent's East India Coffee, and would not be without it on any account."

THE REV. C. LARUE, an eminent elergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now stationed at Halsey Street, Newars, says of

Kent's East India Coffee:
"I have used it nearly a year in my family, and find it produces no ache of the head or nervous irritation, as in the case of all other Coffees. It is exceedingly pleasant, and I cordially recommend it to all elergyman and their families." Kent's East India Coffee is used dally by the families of Bishop Ames, Bishop Baker, Bishop Janes, and many of the most distanguished clergy-men and professional men in the country."

Bishop Janes, and many of the most distinguished clergymen and professional men in the country."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

and be sure that the packages are labeled

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,

154 READE ST., New YORK,

as there are numerous counterfeits afloat under the name of
"Genuine East India Coffee," 'Original East India Coffee,"

etc., put forth by imposters to deceive the unwary.

In 1 B. packages, and in boxes of 38, 60, and 100 lbs.,
for Grocers and large Consumers. Sold by Grocers generally.

Orders from City and Country Grocers solicited, to whom
a liberal discount will be made.

A. L. WAITE & CO., 99 Blackstone Street, and THOMAS DANA & CO., 176 State Street, Boston, Wholesale
Agents. W. A. HEDGES, Wholesale and Retail Agent for
Middletown, Conn.

Sold by Aivam Hall, Salem; Pynchon & Lee, Springfield;
C. B. Kingeley, Northampton; Francis H. Perry, Providence; Setchell & Davis, Norwich; Smith & Caulkins, New
London; C. H. Baker & Co., Bath, Me., and by Grocers in
New England generally.

The Deack Additional Country of the Control of the

L. D. PACKARD, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, No. 343 Broadway, South Boston.
Office hours, 7 to 9, A. M.—1 to 3, P. M. 1y July 30

sual facilities for aiding to secure great bargains. Address
REV. E. A. MANNING,

HORSE PITCHFORKS can be found at WHIT-TEMORE, BELCHER & CO.'S, 39 & 40 South Market Street, Boston. This new, useful, and simple invention is acknowledged by all those who have tested and seen it work, to be the best and most practical Horse Pitchfork in use. On hand, also, a large lot of HAYING TOOLS, of every description. Ou hand, also, a large description.
UNION MOWING MACHINES;
UNION MOWING MACHINES;
WHITCOME'S SPRING TOOTH WHEEL HORSE RAKE;
WHITCOME'S SPRING TOOTH WHEEL HORSE RAKE;
REVOLVING RAKES, DRAG RAKES, HAND RAKES,
SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, ETC., ETC.
Please call and examine. 1y Sept 9 June 22

READ! READ! READ!! The Hardest Case Yet.

wanting two years to see it the medicine would effect a permanent curo. Those ministers who have been stationed at Winthrop will cheerfully bear testimony with Dr. E. Holmes, who has been Editor of the Maine Farmer, and Bro. C. Bishop. I challenge the next hardest ease.

Rev. T. Hill:—For thirty-five years I have been sfilleted with a trouble in my head. I was taken blind at first, then a piercing pain would sieze me in the temple, coatinning for hours, and prostrate me so that I had to take my bed, and often the me into fits. I resorted to the best of medical skill, bly relevived no permanent relief. Two years last March, Rev. Wm. J. Clifford called my attention to the virtue of your medicine, and advised use to try it. No human tongue can describe my sufferings. To those efflicted with Nervous and Neuralgie pains, I do in the fear of God declare I am now in better health than for the last thirty-seven years. I own to by the blessing of God to the free use of your medicine. I advise all thus afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Winthrop, Me. June, 1865. WHITING R. BESSEY.

We cerrify that W. R. Bessey is our neighbor, and we believe him to be an houest man.

Dr. E. HOLMES, UCRUS BISHOP.

For sale by M. S. BURR & CO., 20 Tremont Street, Boston, and in most of the cities and towns in Maine.

REV. T. HILL, Sole Proprietor, West Waterville, Me. March 2

DRUNKARD, STOP! A Remedy has been discovered that will take away all desire for strong drink. It has cured hundreds in and about Boston. Letters and certificates from many who have been cured may be seen by calling, or send for Circular. The Boston Pilot has the following: "A Radical Cure for Drunkenness may be procured of DR. BEERS, No. 31 Essex Street. There is no humbug about this." The Journal says: "We would call attention to the Radical Cure for Intemperance, prepared by Dr. Beers, of this city. We know of many who have had the desire for alcohol-

le drinks entirely removed by its use,"

N. B.—It can be given without the knowledge of the par
June 15

3mos DAVIS & CO., PHOTOGRAPH ARTISTS, Corner winter and Washington Streets, Entrance No. 2, Winter Street, Boston.
Photographs of every size and description taken in the best manner; plain finlsh, colored, or in India Ink, at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$30.40.
Fine copies of old or partially faded Daguerrectypes taken. Persons having such Daguerrectypes of deceased relatives should have them attended to at once.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, now so much in favor with the public, at \$3.00 per dozen, equal, if not superior, to any in this country.
OVER ONE MILLION OF MINIATURES have been made at their Rooms within the past nine years,—more than one to every house in the New England Status.
The ORIGINAL
Twenty-five Cent Ambrotype and one Dollar Photograph Rooms,
Corner of Winter and Washington Sts., Boston.

These new style Machiner are narid and Rosselless, and more simple, easily learned, and operated than any others in use. They will hem, fell, stitch, run, bind and gather, in the most superior manner, sewing from two ordinary spools the finest muslin or heaviest cloth with equal facility, using either silk, linen thread or spool cotton, and makes a seam as clastic as the fabric used. PRIOE, FORTY DOLLARS. SALESBOOM, No. 106 TREMONT STERET, BOSTON. May 11 ly

WASH TUB SLAVERY ABOLISHED BY THE CHALLENGE WASHING MACHINE: WARRANTED TO WASH

THAN ANY OTHER
MACHINE EVER USED!
AND TO WASH CLEAN

6 Shirts in 7 minutes, or
4 Shorts in 4 minutes, or
20 Pillow Cases in 5 minutes,
AND
OTHER CLOTHES IN PROPORTION,
AND WITH ONE-QUARTER OF THE
WEAR TO THE CLOTHES OF HAND WASHING.

Agents Wanted!

In every Town in the Union. They are making from \$30 to \$90 per week. Send for Circular, inclosing stamp.

S. W. PALMER & CO.,
June 1 4mos Auburn, N. Y.

PIANO FORTES. T. GILBERT & CO. have removed their Piano-Forte Warerooms from 484 Washing ton Street to No. 20 Beach Street, where the business will be nost experienced tuner, in a thorough manner.
Oct 28

Advertisements.

NINETEEN YEARS AGO MR. MATHEWS first prepared THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye to those usually sold for \$1.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the safest composition of its class, It is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree. It is warranted not to injure the hair or the scale in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

THE VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

THE VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. Price 50 cents. For sale yall druggists. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold St., New York, Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 50 cents

Nov 25

BELLS! WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY BELLS! WEST THOY BRITT FOUNDERY
(Established in 1836.)
The subscribers continue to manufacture at their old and
well known Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches,
Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Fire Alarms,

te., made of genuine bell metal (copper and tin composition), mounted with their Improved Patented Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

"That no substitute, equal to copper and tin, for making Bells, has yet been discovered," has recently been announced as the decision of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and is a fact well known where bells of base material, such as Iron, Crude Steel, etc., have been brought into comparison with a good article of the genuine Bronze. Not possessing any marked resonant or vibratory qualities, such material cannot produce a good ringing bell; and, while genuine bell-metal, as material, always has a high commercial value, the

other can only command the price of old iron.

An assortment of our Bells is kept at the Foundery, as also with our General Agents, FAIRBANKS & CO., (SCALE WAREHOUSE,) 222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will sell at Foundery prices, and who, with the undersigned, will give prompt attention to all orders and communications. For full information in regard to our Bells, send for an illustrated Catalogue. E. A. & G. R. MENEELY,
April 13 WEST TROY, N. Y. LUXURIANT HAIR FOR ALL! Bogle's Hype-rion Fluid Restores and Dresses Hair.

rion Fluid Restores and Dresses Hair.
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye,
Bogle's Balm of Cytheria,
Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work,
Surpass all others. Cheapest, best, and most reliable. Beoavineed,
June 1 3mos 202 Washington Street, Boston. TME FINGER OF PROVIDENCE, FROM THE TEACHINGS OF EXPERIENCE, seem to point to THE GREAT HUMOR REMEDY,

TOWARD'S YEGETABLE CANCER AND CANKER As the great and certain cure for all those fearful and destructive maladles which arise from an impure state of the Blood. The wonderful success which has in all cases, where it has been fairly tried, followed its use, leaves no room to doubt the blessed fact that CANCAR MAY BE CURED. Sufferers from the seourge may therefore no longer dread

the fearful alternatives of the surgeon's knife or the grave. They have a speedy and certain remedy, which removes the malady, root and branch, which in thousands of cases the operating knife does not. Cancer must be cured by remedies which thoroughly renovate the constitution, and that can only be done by purifying the entire mass of the circulating fluid This is effected by the SYRUP, as thousands have testified. THE CANCER AND CANKER SYRUP infallibly eradicates THE CANCER AND CANKER SYRUP infallibly cradientes and cures the worst case of Canker, even when given up as incurable by doctors. It banishes Sait Rheum entirely and permanently. In Erysipleas its effects are surprising. All cases, however virulent, of Serofula or King's Evil, White Swelling, or Tumors, are dissipated speedily. Old Ulcers are cured without leaving bad effects atter closing them The most terrible Servey comolaints it banishes from young or old. Distressing Neura gic Affections soon yield to its power. It clears the Complexion from Blotches and Pimples, and renders it brilliant. It cures Janufice and Dyspepsis, and all Eruptive Discases. In all cases of Female Weakness and Irregularities producing General Debility, Piles, etc., its effects are miraculous.

\*\*\* One trial is all that is needed to prove the peculiar vir-Price \$1 per bottle, or \$5 for 6 bottles.

HOWARD'S HEALING SALVE. In all cases of Caneer, Ulcere, Burns, Scalds, Skin Eruptions, etc., where an external application may be necessary, this Salve, prepared expressly for the purpose, will be found invaluable. It will always be useful in the Household, and a box of it may save much suf-

fering and expense. Price 25 cents per box.

Prepared by D. HOWARD & CO., Randolph, Mass. Prepared by D. HOWARD & CO., Randolph, Mass.

JAMES O. BOYLE & CO., (Successors to Redding & Co.,) 8 State Street, Boston, Proprietors, to whom all orders should be addressed, and by all Dealers in Patent Medicines.

Aug 3 EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. THE LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are the best, cheapest and most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever invented, and have been awarded Sliver Medals, You will find Press a source of pleasure and profit. May persons are SAVING AND MAKING MONEY by using constitutions and profit such as the pressent that homes are places of the pressent that the pressent the pressent that the pressent the pressent that the

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Acquired Capital, \$6,030,544.

Received for Premiums and Interest the past year, \$1,800,713

Amount of Losses.

Paid in Dividends the past year, 203,370

Total amount of Losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863, 3470,380

" of Dividends, Am't rec'd for Interest the past year, \$200,137

Am't to'd for Interest the past year, \$2400,137

Am't of Losses (101 lives) \$402,700 00

Excess of Interest received over losses,

Dividends declareds declared the past year, 50 per cent,
Dividend of Profits declared annually on the first day of
February, Exclusively for the Benefit of the Insured.

EDWIN RAY, General Agent
BOSTON OFFICE, NO. 20 STATE STREET.

May 30

May 30

IY

PASHIONS FOR 1864. HOOP SKIETS. THE BELLE-MONTE, CLINTON, BELLE-MODE, BOSTON-BELLE, BONNIE.

BOSTON-BELLE, BONNIE.

Manufactured by the BELLE-MONTE SKIKT COMPANY, 25 Federal Street, Roston, 114 Chamber Street, New York. For sale by all First Class Retail Houses throughout the United States and Europe.

For elegance of form, and great strength and elasticity of springs, these Skirts have never been equaled.

The various improvements recently patented are the greatest novelties yet introduced in this indispen abse article of a ladies' wardrobe. And they are practical as well as novel. The Dorsal Support is a genuine common sense arrangement; and also the manner of uniting the springs; and of confining them to the tape.

In fact, all the weak and objectionable points found in other Skirts are entirely removed or overcome in these, and they are without question the most STYLISH, CONVENIENT AND DURABLE Skirt ever produced; and decidedly the most coonomical. No lady who understands their peculiarities will be induced to buy an ordinary Skirt.

THE BELLE-MONTE CORSETS are superior in form

aged without my sacrifice of grace or commort, and a saged without my sacrifice of grace or commort, and a saving of money.

The new Patent BELLE-MONTE CORSET AND SKIRT SUPPORTER combines a perfect and elegant Corset, with the most simple and practical Skirt Supporter ever introduced, with none of the objections existing in all other goods of this class. In Skirts, Corsets and Supporters, the subscribers aim to meet the wants of consumers, by making honest, substantial and elegant goods, at moderate prices.

BELLE-MONTE SKIRT COMPANY.

BOSION AND NEW YORK.

June 22

SEPTERVESCENT SELTZEE TABBANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZEB

APERIENT is the best Remedy known for all BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, SICK HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION,

SOUR STOMACH,

SEA SICKNESS, ETC., ETC.

Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, the great Chemist, asys: "I know its composition, and have no doubt it will prove most beneficial in those complaints for which it is recommended." BR. THOMAS BOYD says: "I strongly commend it to the notice of the public."

DR. EDWARD G. LUDLOW says: "I can with confidence

recommend it."

DR. GEO. T. DEXTER says: "In Flatulency, Heart-burn Costiveness, Sick Headache, etc., the SELTZER APERIENT is my hands has proved indeed a valuable remedy."

For other Testimonials, &c., see pamphlet with each bottle, Manafactured only by TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich treet, New York.

# ZION'S HERALD.

1. The HERALD AND JOURNAL is published weekly, a \$2.00 per year, invertably in advance.

2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist Er
Church are authorized Agents, to whom payment it

#3º We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers in /hil, and the name of the Post Office to which papers are to be sent, in such manner that there can be no